INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 152---- BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 28 1929 ONE ANNA

"INTELLECTUAL HOOLIGANS" & RIOTS

Mr. Tairsee on How to End Communal Warfare.

MILITARY OFFICER BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Suggests Prosecution of "Inflammatory" Speakers

The Bombay Riot Enquiry Committee examined two more witnesses on Thursday. Mr. P. L Percival presided.

Capt. J. N. Soden, General Staff Officer, Bombay giving evidence said that he was in charge of military dispositions during the riots. The police and military troops, he said, were in close co-operation and invariably the military was accompanied by the police or Honorary Magistrates. Firing was resorted to always in the presence of Magistrates.

To a question if the military could act in the absence of Magistrates, witness replied that a Commissioned Officer could take action without a Magistrate. The patrols were not in every case accompanied by Commissioned Officers because there were not enough of them.

Mr. Mirza asked if the Magistrates gave orders for firing.

Witness: No. The Magistrate cannot ask us to fire. He can only tell the Officer Commanding the troops "that such a situation had arisen that the civil power was no longer capable of dealing with it. He then instructs the Officer-Commanding to take such action as he may consider necessary.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri: Do I understand you to say that only when Martial Law is declared, the military are the sole judges of the situation?—Yes.

The Chairman asked witness whether he knew of any criticism levelled against Honorary Magistrates that some of them had failed to seek prompt military aid.

Witness said that there were likely to be complaints but the responsibilities of the Magistrates, were great. In some instances it might happen that they did not consider the situation so serious.

INSUFFICIENCY OF TROOPS.

Chairman: There is also a complaint that the military called out in the beginning was not enough to meet the situation and if larger troops had been sent, some of the trouble could have been averted. The suggestion is that if larger troops were called at the very beginning there would not have been riot.

Witness: It is an easy criticism to make after the events. The Government have got to come to a decision as to what exactly the situation is.

Q. Who determines the number of troops required at disturbances of this nature?

Witness said this was determined by mutual consultation in the last riots. There was a conference of H. E. the Governor, the Police Commissioner and the witness when it was decided to draft troops. The general procedure was that the Commissioner approached the Government and the Home Member passed orders to the military. As to the number required to meet the situation, the Government were guided by the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Mirza: I suppose there are sufficient troops in Bombay available at a short notice?

Witness: Yes. We have on the spot 1200 troops and we can draft more from outside.

Q: What time do they take to reach the disturbed area?

A: During the last riots troops were requisitioned at 1-50 p.m. and the military were on the spot at 2-30 p.m.

Mr. Mirza remarked that it was remarkably quick.

MILITARY POINT OF VIEW".

Asked as to the strength of a single military post, witness stated that from a 'military point of view' the minimum number was 25. The idea behind it was that the post should be able to send a portion of it to another part of the area where they were posted in case trouble broke out. For this reason the single military post could not be reduced to a lower figure than 25.

Asked if he advocated the use of "tear gas" for the purpose of dispersing mobs, the witness said: "Of course yes! First of all it is absolutely harmless and its effects are of a short duration. I have myself gone through 'tear gas'. It makes ones eyes stream with water to such an extent that you can absolutely see nothing".

Witness admitted that training would have to be given to selected police men in the use of "tear gas bombs". He suggested that the Flying squad should be instructed in the use of these bombs which did not involve much training.

THE "GAS BOMB".

Asked if the "gas bomb" would not put to trouble people residing in surrounding buildings witness stated that he had no experience as to that. He would advise experts being consulted on the point. He knew they were in use in France before the War. America had them but they were not now being used. He advocated "gas bomb" because it was the only means of establishing Law and Order with the minimum force and harm.

Proceeding witness suggested the establishment of a special organisation to deal with disturbances in Bombay. Something in the nature of a police battalion of a thousand strong kept in reserve would serve the purpose.

Mr. Mirza: Do you think riots will be of so frequent an occurrence in Bombay as to justify the expenditure of maintaining an armed battalion of 1,000 strong? Why don't you advise the increasing of the police force?

Witness said he did not know the history of riot in Bombay but he thought the expenditure would be justified considering the loss of Rs. 25 lakhs sustained by the people in the riot which took place at the visit of the Prince of Wales. However he would leave the matter entirely into the hand: of the Police Commissioner as to which was the best way to strengthen the police force which, he thought was inadequate by the very fact that the military had to be called.

Witness referred to inflamatory speeches which, he said, were being made delivered and thought Government should take more drastic action.

MR. TAIRSEE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was then called upon to give evidence.

The underlying cause or causes of communal frictions all over the country, declared Mr. Tairsee, in his written statement were:—

(a) Inherent antagonism between Hinduism and Mahomedanism,

(b) Difference in their outlook and

(c) Pan-Islamism to which Suddhi and Sangathan movements were counter blasts.

In his opinion the trouble through

(Continued on page 7.)

LABOUR'S PLATITUDES

View Our Efforts with Sympathy

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS' APPEAL TO INDIANS

LONDON, June 27.

It has been my endeavour says the London Editor of the Free Press of India since the return of Labour to power to secure a message from authoritative spokesman of the Party in regard to Indian problems. Premier Ramsay MacDonald as well as Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Drummond Shiels were approached.

In an exclusive interview to the Free Press of India to-day Dr. Drummond Shiels gave following message:

"Ours is a very difficult task. We wish Indians would help us to find a friendly solution of the Indian problem. We also hope that even where Indians do not find it possible to agree with us ther would view Labour's efforts with sympathy and understanding."—Free Press Beam Service.

FLOOD HAVOC IN AKYAB

RANGOON, June 26.

In connection with the floods in Akyab, it is further reported that these were the result of torrential rains for the last few days. All communications have been interrupted, several villages washed away and wells silted up. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs. Officials are visiting the affected area and establishing food supply depots. In addition to private contributions for relief, which are encouraging, a Provincial Relief Fund has been opened.

In one of the creeks near Akyab, three tigers were washed out to sea. Two of these were dead, while the third was alive.

The second R A F flying boat from Singapore arrives here to-morrow.—A. P.

REPLY TO REPRESSION

Dr. Satyapal's Lead

CALL TO CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

DELHI, June 27.

Commenting on Dr. Satyapal's decision not to put up any defence in the sedition case that has just started against him, except filing his statement, the "Daily Tej" observes:

"Dr. Satyapal, the veteran leader of the Punjab, deserves to be congratulated on having given a right and courageous lead to the country by not putting in any defence in his case. The paper is strongly of opinion that particularly in all cases of sedition in which the defence does not dispute the points of facts of the complaint, there could not be any better course than one adopted by Dr. Satyapal, unless of course one sought to challenge the very definition of sedition.

It further adds, that now, when repression has begun in full swing throughout India, the Congress Working Committee would do well to give a proper and timely guidance to the country in this matter as was done by Mahatmaji during the non-cooperation days.—Free Press.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

TILDEN AND MALLORY WIN IN FIRST ROUND

LONDON, June 27.

In the first round of Mixed Doubles of Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, Tilden and Mallory beat Von Kehrling and Miss Sandison 6|2 6|2.—Reuter.

SHILLONG, June 26.

His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond will leave Shillong on July 8th on a tour in Surma Valley for three weeks.—A. P.

MARCH ON KABUL

Nadir Khan Discusses Plans at Jirga

FLIGHT OF GULAM NABI TO RUSSIA CONFIRMED

PESHAWAR, June 27.

The news of the flight of Ghulam Nabi to Russia has finally dispensed with the necessity of the despatch of further troops from Kabul to the North where about 8,000 men have been concentrated via the Salang Pass and Banian and nearly 2,000 more men have been sent to Logar.

Owing to Habibullah being preoccupied in the North against Ghulam Nabi he could not carry out his plans with regard to the Eastern Province.

A grand Jirga was reported to have been held at Sheshnak on June 11 which was attended by Sher Agha and Nadir Khan and by the Tuta Khel, Ahmadzai. Kharoti and Suleman Khel clans of the Ghilzais with the Zadrans, Maugals and Jagir.

Future plans of Nadir's movements were discussed and in operations again Kabul Southern Province was considered to be best as the base of operations.—A. P.

DEFEAT OF MUHAMMAD SADIQ

SIMLA, June 27.

It is reported that Khwaja Baba Jan of Khwaja Serai has been appointed Minister of Interior at Kabul.

The casualties of Muhammad Sadiq's force in his unsuccessful attack on Gardez are now reliably placed at about 300 killed and wounded. He lost 12 guns, some machine guns and a number of rifles.

MUHAMMAD SADIQ DEFEATED.

From detailed account now to hand it appears that Muhammad Sadiq pushed forward to Spin Killa with 2,000 men about June 13. From this place he sent an ultimatum to Mir Ghaus-Ud-Din, the Ahmadzai leader, to accept suzerainty of Habibullah. Ghaus-Ud-Din refused to do so and marched on to Gardez supported by Ahmadzais and was joined by Shah Wali at the head of the lashkar from Maghalghn. After a fierce fighting on the 13th and 14th June, Muhammad Sadiq was completely defeated and he took shelter in the village of Patol about 10 miles south-west of Gardez, hotly pursued by Ahmadzais and this discomfiture of Sadiq has considerably helped Nadir whom tribes of Simati- Janubi have promised to support. Shah Muhammad has also joined Nadir with Jaji lashkars.—A. P.

MARWARI BRAHMAN MAHASABHA

BOMBAY SOLICITOR ELECTED PRESIDENT

GONDIA, June 27.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Marwari Brahman Mahasabha wires:—

Pandit Madhoprasadji Maharshi Solicitor, Bombay, has been unanimously elected President for the 5th annual Conference of the All-India Marwadi Brahman Mahasabha to be held on the 16th 17th and 18th July, 1929, at Gondia.

Arrangements are being made for the Conference. All resolutions intended for the Conference may kindly be sent to the Resolutions Secretary, Gondia, by the 10th July at the latest. Information regarding the arrival of representatives of each province should be given by the 13th July to enable us to make arrangements for their conveniences.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" FOR SINGAPORE

LONDON, June 27.

Sydney.—The "Southern Cross" manned by Captain Kingsford Smith and three of his companions started on the overseas stage of its Australia-England flight from Derby in North-west Australia for Singapore.—Reuter.

MINERS' MARCH TO DOWNING STREET

Remind Premier to Honour Party Pledge

SUBMIT PROPOSALS FOR REORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY

LONDON, June 27.

Headed by Mr. Herbert Smith, the Executive of the Miners' Federation went to Downing Street this morning to interview Premier, Ramsay MacDonald and to request that the Labour Party's pledge with regard to the shortening of miners' hours should be honoured, as also to request the repeal of Eight Hours Act, a provision of adequate pensions at sixty, raising the age of boys entering mines, new Compensation Act, National Agreement and a minimum wage and also to submit proposals for the re-organisation of the industry but not to press for immediate nationalisation.—Reuter.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH PARTY'S PULSE

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF CABINET

LONDON, June 27.

The Paliamentary Labour Party at the first meeting after election presided by Premier MacDonald in the House of Commons unanimously approved of the Cabinet decision to appoint a consultative Committee of 12 members to act as channel of communication between the Party and the Ministers.—Reuter.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR DISILLUSIONED.

London Tamasha of "Examining" Witnesses

SIR JOHN KEEPS MUM

LONDON, June 27.

In continuation of the important disclosures made by Sir Sankaran Nair, Chairman of the Central Committee to the Free Press of India investigations made by the London Editor of Free Press have brought to light many other facts.

It has now been ascertained that the members of the Central Committee do not even know the names of the witnesses whom they are supposed to examine till the last hour. The only information that is vouchsafed to members of the Central Committee is that the Joint Free Conference would examine the India Office, the War Office, etc. But as to who will represent the War Office or who will represent the India Office and on what subjects and in what manner are matters which the members of the Central Committee have to find out as best as they can which is reduced in practice to complete ignorance.

SIR J. SIMON KEEPS MUM.

In view of the categorical statements made by Sir Sankaran Nair, the Chairman of Indian Central Committee to the Free Press of India, the London Editor supplied Sir John Simon with copy of Sir Sankaran Nir's statement and invited Sir John to make a statement. The only courtesy which the London Editor received was an intimation through Sir John's Private Secretary that he declined to make any statement.

That Sir Sankaran's statements showed that none of promises made by Sir John before the election of the Central Committee in his famous letter to the Viceroy have been kept Sir John could not but be aware. But still Sir John would neither explain nor correct.—Free Press Beam Service.

U. P. SWARAJISTS' RESOLVE

READY TO RESIGN SEATS IN COUNCIL

NAINITAL, June 26.

Previous to arriving at the decision not to attend this session of the Council, members of the Swaraj Party of the U. P. Council held a meeting yesterday and passed the following resolution:—

"While reaffirming the resolutions passed by this Party on the 8th June, and placing on record its regret that the Congress Working Committee could not, for want of time, consider this Party's representation for permission to attend the Council, the Party resolves that irrespective of the merits of the decision of the Working Committee, and out of regard and loyalty to the Congress, its mandate should be obeyed, and members should abstain from attending this session of the Council. The Party further resolves that in case the Working Committee is not pleased to revise its decision, it may be requested to permit members of the Swaraj Party to resign their seats, so that the members may be released from the ceaseless embarrassment to which they are subjected in consequence of the conflict between the mandate of the Working Committee and the wishes and demands of their constituents. The Working Committee may also be informed that the members have all placed their resignation in the hands of their party leader, Pandit G. B. Pant."—A. P.

Rain Greets Viceroy at Poona

POONA, June 27.

There was a sharp shower of rain at the time Lord and Lady Irwin and party arrived at Kirkee this afternoon by special train from Simla.

They were received amidst the booming of 31 guns by the Governor and Lady Sykes at the Station where among others the Chief Secretary and the military and private secretaries were present.

Their Excellencies drove to Ganeshkhind accompanied by Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes.—A.P.

LORD AND LADY GOSCHEN IN POONA

POONA, June 27.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen and party arrived Ganeshkhind this morning. They were received on arrival at the station by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Secretary, and an A.D.C. to the Governor, the Commissioner, Central Division, the Collector, and the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.—A.P.

AUXILIARY FORCE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMED

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (Act XLIX of 1920), the Governor in Council has appointed for a period of one year the following gentlemen to constitute the Advisory Committee for the Bombay District, namely:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Watson, Lt.-Colonel W. T. C. Huffam, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Barry, Captain I. De La Bere, The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

Resolutions to be Published on Saturday

The "Times of India" in its issue of yesterday published what it described as the purport of the resolutions drafted by the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber and adopted by the informal Conference between the Indian Princes and Ministers of States which was held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The forecast, we have authority to say, does not accurately represent the decisions of the Princes' Conference and is, in fact, nothing less than what any one who has studied the recently published views and declarations of the Princes and the recommendations of the Butler Committee would have made and made with greater accuracy. While, therefore, the "Times of India" has, in some respects, correctly, anticipated the decisions of the Princes, its forecast is inaccurate, especially as it omits the most vital portions of the resolutions of the Standing Committee. These resolutions will be released for publication on the afternoon of Saturday.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES

Protest in International Labour Conference

SIMLA, June 26.

A message to the Associated Press from Paris states that the International Labour Conference closed its session on 21st June. Mr. Joshi, the Indian Workers' delegate, moved a resolution asking for re-examination of the positions of those countries which are allowed more hours of work in the Washington Convention.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, in a forceful speech, made pointed reference to Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, specifically providing for the countries where climatic conditions and imperfect development of industries would necessitate modifications in the Convention. He warned the Conference of serious danger if this fundamental article of the Peace Treaty was ever whittled down.

Speaking on the regulation of the work of salaried employers, Mr. P. Mukherjee, Advisor to the Delegation, questioned the international Labour Organisation's interpretation to the preamble of the Treaty of Versailles to include all intellectual workers, and contended that owing to the enormity, Diversity and complexity the proposal was unfit for international treatment. He repudiated the statement of M. Furtwangler, a representative of German workers, that Indian mills worked longer hours than permitted by the Indian Factories' Act.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., confirmed Mr. Shiva Rao's accusation of the practice of forced labour in Indian States; and strongly urged that the Assembly of the League of Nations should put pressure on the Indian Government to bring the Indian State under the control of the League and the Labour Office.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., speaking on the Directors' Report suggested that Indian States should be brought under the Washington Convention, and expressed satisfaction at Japan's intended early ratification.—A. P.

STOCKS & SHARES

MILL SHARES SLOWLY RECOVER

Burmahs Decline on Small Dividend

Bombay, June 27.

The market for Mill share opened quiet and after initial decline on scattered selling, prices advanced on improved buying and short covering. The undertone was better and all fears held by bulls of severe declines found little or no foundation. The business is much restricted as a natural outcome after huge declines and operators have adopted a cautious policy. The dividend of Rs. 10/ on Bombay, Burmas proved a disappoint to bulls and owing to long liquidation prices suffered a decline of Rs. 10/. Tata Hydros after small price changes maintained the steady tone. Cement shares were quite. Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range with no particular change.

Cash business was done as under:—

Indian Mfg. 1010/ E. D. Sassoon As. 6/3. Kasturchand 6/. Premier Re. 1/ Bharat Rs. 64/12. 65/ Tapti Rails 645/ Sindh Light 135/ C. Provinces 94/ India Bank Rs. 100/, 105/ S. Imperial New 347/8. Union Bank 3/10/3, 3/10/6. Central Bank 18/6, 18/8. Andhra Ordi. 536/4. Pref. 947/8. Tata Power Ordi. 415. Pref. 970/. Tata Hydro Defds. 109/4 New India 20/10. Jupitar 10/4. Scindia 9/4, 9/2. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 73/4. Tata Construction 51/ B. B. Petrol 4/11.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

Bombay Dyeing 705,2,20,17,16,17,15
Century 306,13,12,15,11,12,11
Colaba 113,12
Crescent 87,88
Fazul 505,2,8,7,12,11,10
Indore 348,47,48,50
Madhowji 18
Nagpur 456,57,60,56
New Great 162,60
Pearl 307,12,11,16,15,12, 13,8
Simplex 33,33-2
Swadeshi 390,91,87
Burma 752,38,42,37,40,37,36
Hydro 1035,26,38,37,38,33
Tram 129-6,128
Deff 163,62,69,60-10
Ord. 52-4,53,52-8,51-12
Bundi 17-12
Indian 252,57,56,57,55
Katni Ord. 203,5
Alcock 281,83

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, June 27

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 2/8
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 712/8
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 715
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 315
Central India 1001 xd. 457/8
Colaba Land Mills 112/8
Colaba Land Mills 113/2
Crescent 100 88/12
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 457/8
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 115
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Falulbhoy 250 510
Finlay 100 10y 92.8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 123/12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 127/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 350
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastooorchand 10 nil 6/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 65
Kohinoor 10/0/100 168/12
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1452/8
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 900
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 162/8
New City of Bombay 100 nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 163/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 308/12
Phoenix 100 30y cd. 305
Premier 10 nil 2/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 6/8 61/4
Sholapur 1000 10f 4680
Simplex nil 33/2
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 387/8
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xl. 2100
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 925.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/4
Central 250 18/8
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 40f 347/8
Union 5/11 3/10/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17/12
Central India Mining 7/4
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 93
Indian Cement 2/10 256
New India Assurance 51f 20/10
Katni Cement 100 nil 205
Punjab Cement 100 11/8
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 18/8
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajganj 100 2/6/9f 87
Sind Light 100 5/7 133/8
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y xd. 120
Andhra Valley Ord. 1,000 532/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. xl. 128/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1033/12
Tata Power 80,000 nil 412/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 155
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 270
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 283/12
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 193/12
Burma Uganda 80 nil 18
Burma T. Corporation 720 736/4
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1—12/12
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/2
Tata Construction 40 51
Tata Iron Defd. 169/6
Tata Iron Ord. 51/12

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills 8. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T.8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 27.

3 Months 5 13/32 per cent.
6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent nom.
One month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, June 27

Linseed September	r	10 15	0
Linseed May		10 13	0
Wheat September		7 2	6
Wheat May		7 1	3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers £8:5:0, June-July.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers £16:8:9 June-July

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Shipment buyers £18:2:6, June/July.

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

Being influenced by weakness of the New Crop quotations on New York Cotton Exchange, the local market opened at Rs. 332/8 for Broach J/A. delivery. Commission houses were sellers and prices declined to Rs. 330/8. At the decline there was some covering on steady Liverpool opening advices and prices were quoted at Rs. 332/8. Towards the close selling pressure increased and rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A. 331
Broach A/M. 339
Oomra A/M. 282
Oomra D/J. 297/12
Oomra July 282
Bengal D/J. 247/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 27.

100 A. Damodar Sindh American 295
100 G. G. Kesha Broach 332
100 India Cotton & Co. Piparia 253
100 B. Karshandas Lasar Old 245
100 Japan T. & Co. Amraoti 267
100 Do. Malkapur 259
200 Do. Jalna Old 253
100 Do. Nimbhora 258
100 G. G. Kesha Dabhoi 332
100 Do. Jaora 261
100 Do. Dhamangaon 272
100 Volkart Bros. Banusa 210 Old
100 Do. Shegaon Old 210
200 Do. Berar Old 205/210
400 Do. Jalna Old 253
100 Kotak & Co. Yeotmal 273
200 Aboobakar & Co. Akola 267
100 Toyomankwa Nizamabad 344
100 Do. Hingoli 255
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Kuradwadi 265

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

Bengal 249 D/J.
Bengal 229 July.
Broach 339 A/M.
Broach 331 J/A.
Oomra 300 D/J.
Oomra 283 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, June 27.

Southern Western Good Staple Rs. 320

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27

September	236.90+0.80
December	227.30+0.80

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 27

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	245	
Bengal Fine	235	
Bengal, F.G.	225/30	215
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225/30	215
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	303/5	275 s
Nagpur Savner Fine	303/5	280
Yeotmal Fine	293/95	270
Arvi Fine	293/95	270
Amraoti Fine	288/90	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	255/60
Mulkapur Fine	275	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	235	220/25
Muthia F.G.	225	205
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	295	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	268
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	285	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	410	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	470	
Busoga	475	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		362,105
Central India	909	376,559
Barsi and Nagar	706	255,163
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,213
Berar	419	782,159
Central Provinces	496	388,976
Total Oomras	2,580	2,219,170
Dholera	447	196,189
N.-W. Provinces		61,520
Rajputana	298	47,472
Sind-Punjab	296	129,353
Broach	304	191,840
Coompta & Dharwar	679	99,986
Westerns-Northerns	262	43,153
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		35,286
Persian		1,657
American		9,364
Egkptian & African	1,597	84,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	6,413	3,152,379

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 20th June

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	6,919	801,595
Japan & China	7,158	1,515,804
Coast Ports		18,191
Up-country by Rail		114,420
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		25,518
Total	14,077	2,475,528

N. Y. COTTON DECLINE ON REALISING

—:o:—

Weekly Weather Report Favourable

RAINS FAVOURING WEEVILS

New York, June 26.

The New York cotton futures market was irregular to-day. Prices during the early part advanced on reports of rains in the Eastern belt, Alabama and Mississippi. Later on prices declined n satisfactory condition of the crop which stimulated local selling, realising and the Southern hedge-selling. To-day for the first time the market witnessed hedge selling as farmers are hopeful of a good crop, particularly due to favourable progress of the crop during the month of June. The weekly weather report issued by the U. S. Agriculture Department was mostly favourable as during the past week the weather has been favourable. In all sections the temperature had been generally favourable. Good progress had been made in cultivation which is advancing satisfactorily. However recent rains favoured the growth of boll-weevil. The dry goods market is slightly more active and prices are a shade better. Although U. S. Mills consumption continues fairly large, the prices do not follow relatively the advance in raw cotton and 20's yarn is said to have declined from 34 1/4 to 33 3/4 cents. The credit still continues more or less curtailed and according to the latest advices call-rate is quoted at 7 per cent. After extensive liquidation of July option, prices ruled firm and recorded a rise of 11 points. This was due to steady absorption of July tenders. This action of the warket to-day narrowed the differences between old and new crop months by 23 points. Although the technical situation is strong, the market is feeling the effect of favourable crop conditions and unless adverse crop factors, such as bad weather, or weevil damage, crop up, it is difficult to anticipate any sustained advance in prices.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered favourable, expect conditions are favourable boll weevil Southern part new crop months continue steady with favourable weather may go temporarily lower, but do not think there is much risk at present prices."

Liverpool:—"Undertone better after July liquidation New York, rains favouring weevils."

Munds & Winslow:—"Market feels the influence of favourable weather in June. Weather favourable for weevil infectation. Ultimately expect higher market".

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 26th June 1929:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:

"Undertone better after July liquidation."

"New York rains favouring weevils."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:

"Weekly weather report mostly favourable but much moisture local areas. "Atlantics favours weevil."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July highest 18.31 (10-25 a.m.) lowest 18.14 (10-08 a.m.)

Small market. Local selling and some profit-taking on weekly Government weather report mostly favourable.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

New York Cables:—Textile slightly more active. Prices a shade steadier. Weather during the past week favourable for crop but not for weevil control.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 26.

New York, June 26.

July	18.21 + .11
October	18.59—.10
December	18.78—.09
January	18.81—.10
March	18.94—.12
Middling Spot	18.55 + .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 26.

July	18.42—.05
October	18.42—.14
Middling Spot	18.67—.05

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

July	Unquoted.
October	18.70
January	18.95

New York 11-45 a.m.—

July	18.24
October	18.63
January	18.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 26.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's receipts to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's receipts to the Continents	4,000.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30 + .10
Scinde Fine	6.55 + .10
Scinde Superfine	6.80 + .10
Bengal, Good	6.05 + .10
Benga Fully Good	6.30 + .10
Bengal Fine	6.55 + .10
Oomra, Good	7.10 + .20
Oomra Fully Good	7.40 + .20
Oomra Fine	7.70 + .10
Broach Fully Good	8.40 + .10
Broach Fine	8.65 + .10
Broach Superfine	8.90 + .10

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

July	15.45 + .15
October	15.73 + .10
November	15.80 + .05
January	16.20 + .12
March	16.35 + .22
May	16.58 + .29
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.95 + .10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

	Opening	Closing
June	.....	9.98 + .07
July	9.95	9.93 + .02
August	.....	9.94 + .02
September	.....	9.93 + .01
October	9.95	9.91
November	.....	9.90
December		9.92
January	9.97	9.92—.01
February	.....	9.92—.01
March	10.01	9.97
April		9.98
May	10.03	9.99
June	.....	9.98
Middling Spot		10.35 + .17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, June 27

F. P. Bales.	1928/29
Receipts to date 26/6/29	9180000
,, Yesterday do.	1000
Exports to date do.	7837000
Stock at Ports 21/6/29	877000
Stock Interior Towns do	325000
Stock Liverpool do	951000
Visible Supply do	2466000
Quantity in Sight do.	15386000

ALWAYS USE

KATNI STONEWARE PIPES

There are FOUR STRONG POINTS in favour of KATNI

UTILITY is the Watchword of Katni Manufacture

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road,
BOMBAY.

They are widely known for their strength.
NON-LEAKING,
EASY FITTING
AND
SUPER-GLAZING

All sizes held in Stock.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 82.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 92/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1920-47 Rs. 97/
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98 nom.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/14 nom.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103 nom.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104 nom.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 67/15/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/12/0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 27

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,511
Linseed	2,597
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	286
Gingellyseeds	475
Poppyseeds	19
Groundnuts	1,601
Castorseeds	833
Rice	21,132
Myrabollams	2,301
Cottonseeds	1,374
Mowraseeds	100
Gram	737
Joowar	295
Barley	209
Bajree	639
Coal	2,009 tons.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited.)

Bombay, June 27

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 528/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 108/ per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 26.

Chartered Bank of India, A & C, £19 3/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132 1/2.

National Bank £50 1/4.

Eastern Bank £6 3/4

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-3/4.

Conversion Loan £75 3/4.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £99 /4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £51.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55 1/2.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £65 1/2

Consols £54 1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £100 5/8

Victory Bond 4 per cent. £91-1/4.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 13/16
D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 June
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mid-July.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 121 1/2
Banks Buying 10 Days 119 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4 84 13/16 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 11/16 26th inst.
London/Paris 123 90 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 25th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/4 26th inst. 24 3/16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 5/16 26th inst. 24 1/4 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 5/8 25th inst. 52 1/2 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/32 p.c. 25th inst. 5 13/32 p.c. 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/32 p.c. 25th inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 26th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2-1/2 p.c. Nominal 3 Mos 3 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet very little doing.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, 40 June shipment United Kingdom paid.

Barletta Russo, 40 Jun/July s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 42/6 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—

July/Sept. 11/4 1/2 per cwt.
Oct/Dec 11/4 1/2 per cwt.
C & F Bombay:
July/Sept. 11/5 3/4 per cwt.
C & F Karachi, July/Sep. 11/6 1/4 per cwt.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 10 1/2d. buyers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to work as Tutor and Companion to the Rajkumarisahebas. Apply stating age, previous experience, games known, minimum salary expected and other particulars. Lady knowing riding and painting will be preferable G. I. PUROHIT, Private Secretary Bansda State.
A 32406

WANTED—Energetic man as FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT. Knowledge of Press Tools and Dies essential. Must speak Tamil. Apply by letter stating qualifications and salary required. THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LTD., 32, Triplicane High Road, Madras.
A 32425

WANTED—A Persian knowing GRADUATE as 5th Assistant Teacher. Apply stating terms to D. V. GUPTE, Head Master, Rajpipla High School.
A 32405

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAINTY SILK FROCKS for children 3 to 5 years, tastefully embroidered in charming floral designs. Washable. Price Rs. 5 each. Best Silk embroidered Saree with blouse to match for smart occasions and dowries Rs. 35 only Fine Kashmir art. Ask a person, who owns it. PARK CO. Kashmir.
T R1698

WE PAY THREE ANNAS per dozen for burnt out electric bulbs. We also undertake to regenerate such bulbs on behalf of our clients. Prices on application. Phone 40901 or write to NITROGEN (India), Ltd., 1st Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay, 10 and we shall arrange to call for your old lamps.
T 32391

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Opens on 1st JULY, 1929.
Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as
Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for
GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS FULL RADIO TRAINING IN
All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.
Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.
For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for Prospectus to Principal Dr. K. R. GUPTA, for learning and securing DIPLOMAS in DENTISTRY Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.
R168

PROFESSIONS.

HYPNOTISM MAGNETIC HEALINGS AND CLAIRVOYANCE, taught in one week by famous European Prof. Pay nothing, if not satisfied. PROF. MAYO, 4th Floor, 70 Homji St., Fort.
P R1707

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 6th July, 1929, for fitting up "Gandhi Hall" of the Ahmedabad Municipality with furniture. Copies of tenders and specifications together with a copy of the plan of the Hall will be available from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (five) only. The design will be generally like the Bombay Committee Hall.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. L. MEHTA,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad 25th June, 1929.
32433

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 2,48,000 FOR HOUSE SULLAGE WATER CONNECTIONS, AGRIPADA.

DUE 1ST JULY, 1929.

DEBENTURE-HOLDERS are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st July, 1929, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, June, 1929.
32334

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, 29th June, 1929, the following Local trains will be cancelled:—

(a) 15.31 Down Andheri Local from Church Gate.
(b) 16.46 Down Virar Shuttle from Borivli.
(c) 18.13 Up Borivli Shuttle from Virar.
(d) G. I. P. Harbour Branch trains due in at Bandra at 16.14 and due out of Bandra at 16.28.

The 15.3 Down SATURDAY Virar Local from Colaba will run upto Borivli to advertised timings and onward to Virar as a late train leaving Borivli at about 17.30.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1929.
32407

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHANDRARAO RAMCHANDRA BANDIVADEKAR, also spelt CHANDRARAO RAMCHANDRA BANDIWADEKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mitsui Bussen Kaisha, Ltd., residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) K. VITHAL RAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Toyo Menkwa Kaisha, Ltd., residing at Matanga, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) BALKRISHNA GOVIND DANGE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. (Jhaveri Bazar Branch), residing at Jamli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay; and (3) DAJIBA NARAYAN WAIRKAR, of Malvan in Ratnagiri District, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malwan, a retired Clerk of the Court at Ratnagiri, the Executors and Trustees named in the last Will and Testament of the said Chandrarao Ramchandra Bandivadekar, the deceased abovenamed .. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 12th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32434

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the parts of three pumping engines and two Lancashire boilers of the Dudheshwar Water Works, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers in sealed covers to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 15th July, 1929, before 4 p.m., stating clearly the lump sums against each complete item or by way of stating rates per ton for cast-iron gun-metal and mild-steel parts of the pumping engines and a lump sum for the boilers and economisers. In the latter case all such parts of the pumping engines excepting the boiler plant shall be weighed on the Water Works weigh-bridge at the expense of the purchaser before taking delivery. The Municipality reserves its right to reject any or all the offers.

Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Engineer.

N. L. MEHTA,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
32432

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai JENABAI, widow of Gulamalli Noor Mahomed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 19th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. GHULAM ALI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32436

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHUJANGILAL LALJI MEHTA, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly the Manager of the firm of Waghji Laxmidas at Singapore, but late of Bombay, residing at Chinchbunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PRABODHAN BHUJANGILAL MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the son of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Chinchbunder, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 6th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32435

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate (with exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed) of the last Will and Testament of HAJI ESSA HAJI SOOMAR MOONDA, of Ranavav-Kathiawar, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, formerly a General Merchant at Standerton in the Province of Transvaal, South Africa, temporarily residing at the time of his death at Poona .....Deceased.

YOOSUF HAJI ESSA SOOMAR, of Ranavav-Kathiawar, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased at present residing at Colaba in Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 20th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32430

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1215 of 1928 (Mariambai vs. Kulsumbai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY), FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 150 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 524, New No. 2A|A|14033, Old Survey No. 269, New Survey No. 1E. A|3553, Cadastral Survey No. 1741, Byculla Division, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3897 (4), Street No. 84-D, and bounded on the North by the property of Soonderdas Mulji, on the South by the public passage leading to Ripon Road, on the East by the property of Joomabhoy Sheriff and on the West by the property of Esa Samar Patil and beyond that by Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF NICKEL BARS (WEED BUMPERS).

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the International Auto Corporation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st July, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

4 cases containing 24 nickel bars (Weed Bumpers).

CRAWFORD & CO.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE COHENS AND KELLYS
IN
ATLANTIC CITY
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VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
KATE PRICE
A side-splitting comedy of high Jinks at Atlantic City with the famous Partners' Wives the Killjoys of their fun on the Beach!
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
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a Circus Story with
BETTY BALFOUR
Britain's Greatest Artiste
SEE THE BIGGEST THRILL IN THE PICTURE
A HUGE MAN-EATING LIONS LET LOOSE IN A CIRCUS

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SANDHURST ROAD.
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Fast and furious action..daredevil riding through rocky defile and over trackless plains..hairbreath escape from Indian and bandit pursuers.. and a romance of pioneer days.... Tom Mix the screen's idol in
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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.
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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

SIR GEORGE RAINEY TO ENQUIRE INTO COMPLAINTS

DEATH OF MUSLIM SCHOLAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, June 24.

For some time past trouble is brewing over the G. I. P. Railway line in these provinces. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway is virtually flooded with communications to redress the grievances of the workmen. It was decided on the occasion of the first anniversary of the G. I. P. Railway Union, Nagpur, that should the Agent fail to redress their grievances they should observe 22nd June as a "protest day", and requested Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., who presided on the occasion to represent their case before the Railway Member of the Government of India. It is now reported that Sir George Rainey has asked the Agent of the Railway to proceed to Nagpur and personally inquire into the complaints at an early date. In view of the above development the Executive Council of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union asked their men not to observe 22nd June as "protest day", but to keep themselves ever prepared for direct action?

DEATH OF MUSLIM LEADER.

The news of the death of Shamsul-Ulema Mohamed Amin at the age of 74 on Wednesday last at Jubbulpore has cast a gloom over the Muslim community at Nagpur. Mr. Amin was a retired District Judge, a scholar in Persian and Arabic, member of the Nagpur University Court and Academic Council and for some time a nominated member of the Second Reformed Central Provinces Legislative Council. He was also the President of the Jubbulpore Anjuman Islamia and took keen interest in the educational development of his community. The title of Shams-ul-Ulema was conferred upon him in 1896. By the death of Mr. Amin the Mahomedan community has lost a great leader.

Another prominent figure who passed away on Friday last is that of Rai Bahadur Nagendra Nath De, Bar-at-Law and Public Prosecutor of Bilaspur. He was for many years President of the Bilaspur Municipal Committee and also the Chairman of the District Council.

C. P. COTTON MARKET.

The C. P. Cotton Market return for the week ending the 15th June, 1929, states that 872 carts of kapas arrived in all the cotton markets of the C. P. and Berar making a total of 1,361,748 carts since the 1st September, 1928, as against 1,297,299 and 1,059,698 carts in the corresponding periods of last and last year but one respectively. 214 carts of ginned cotton bojas arrived during the same period making a total of 33,540 carts as against 32,554 carts of last year.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A message from Bir, a railway station near Khandwa, states that Mr. D. Hira, a Parsi engine-driver, was run over by a train. Mr. Hira lay down to rest using one of the rails as a pillow. A train passed over his body killing him instantaneously.

Great sympathy is being expressed here over the protracted illness of Sir Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis, who was for many years President of the Central Provinces Legislature Council. Sir Gangadhar underwent an operation for the third time for an abscess in his left foot at Bombay. Instead of there being any relief the condition of Sir G. M. is going from bad to worse. He is a most respected man in these provinces and his numerous friends wish him speedy recovery. He is at present staying with his brother, Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, President of the C. P. Council.

Small-pox and cholera are raging in the province, there being 334 and 171 attacks respectively with 33 and 96 deaths.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR CONVICTED

FINED RS. 350 FOR BREACH OF TRUST

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, June 27.

Pandit Krishnacharya Aamanupacharaya, an Ahmedabad Municipal councillor, against whom Contractor Jethalal had filed a complaint, under section 406 of the I. P. C. for criminal breach of trust was sentenced, to-day, to one day's simple imprisonment, and fine of 350 or, in default, to undergo Six months rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate Mr. C. N. Joshi.

Contractor Jethalal, in his complaint, stated that he had taken a contract from the residents of a certain street where drainage pipes were to be put up, and Pandit Krishnacharya was a partner with him. Pipes were purchased from the Municipality, the bill of which was to be paid by Pandit Krishnacharya who did not pay the amount of Rs. 35-5-0, the balance of Rs. 100 advanced to Pandit Krishnacharya by Contractor Jethalal. Pandit Krishnacharya also did not submit account to the contractor though often asked to do so.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929		All	
29 June	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	ysis	15,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
20 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	wth	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	now	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	without	11,120
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	transhipp	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindia ..		16 614
28 ,,	Morea ..	mont	10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
44 ,,	Razmak ..	at	10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
(5 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
5 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
12 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from ...

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Dates hence	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
18th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
about 25th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aPenang Maru ..	5214	20 June	2 July
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6023	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21Aug.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July.	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIE O SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons	From. Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Tele. No. 22097.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO S AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

929		
28th June.	Vasna ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd July	Bankura ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd July	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
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1927	,,	468 ,,	,,	122 ,,
1928	,,	585 ,,	,,	140 ,,

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—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of June 13 due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters vs Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Schools' Committee, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 29.

H. E. Lord Irwin accompanied by H. E. Lady Irwin and H. E. Viscount Goschen arrive in Ballard Pier, 12-30 p.m.

H. E. Lord Irwin H. E. Lady Irwin sail for England by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" from Ballard Pier, at 1 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mail sails at 1 p.m.

H. E. Viscount Goschen takes oath of office as Viceroy and acting Governor-General of India in the University Convocation Hall, 3 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs. B. B. & A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Public meeting to express sorrow at the death of Mr. B. F. Madon, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraphic communication with Silchar is restored and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from that station is normal.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

A special meeting of the members of the Three Arts' Circle will be held at Aiwane-Rifaat on Sunday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. to consider arrangements for the ensuing Three Arts' Ball.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

The Saraswat Brahmin Samaj will celebrate the anniversary of the late Dr. Bhau Daji Laud on Saturday the 29th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Samaj Hall at Charni Road, when Mr. Vasant N. Naik will deliver a lecture.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

Mr. Saraswati Raghavachari, of Calcutta will deliver a lecture to-day (Friday) in the Elphinstone College at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Future of India", when Prof. Gajendragadkar will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a public lecture on "Nationalists and the Co-operative Movement" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Hall, when Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS AND MEMBERS.

Volunteers and members of the F Ward District Congress Committee who have in their possession membership books are requested to return them at the Offices of the Committee, Kavarana Building, Poibavdi, Parel, at or before 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday). Only those who are on the rolls of this Committee on the 28th June, 1929 will be eligible for candidature to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the forthcoming general elections in October.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Hespondes" left London for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 24th instant.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

Remittances to British Treasury

—:o:—

GOVT. TO PURCHASE STERLING IN MARKET

BOMBAY, June 27.

The Government of India have decided as an experimental measure to effect remittances to the "Home" Treasury by discretional purchases of sterling in the market in substitution for the system of public tender. For the present Government will be prepared to purchase sterling at the place at which tenders have hitherto been received and the rate at which they may be prepared to purchase can be ascertained on enquiry at the Imperial Bank of India at these places. A.P

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

—:o:—

BOMBAY, June 27.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A.P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNT

—:o:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Abstracts of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd June, 1929, were as under:—

Notes in Circulation 1,86,47,77.

Reserve coin and bullion:—

In India silver coin 96,54,29.

In India gold bullion 32,21,65.

In India silver bullion 5,02,58.

Securities (purchase price) in India 43,22,32.

Securities (purchase price) in England 9,46,93.

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES ACT AMENDING BILL

—:o:—

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. XVI of 1929,—a Bill further to amend the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1912.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"In the existing Act there is no provision requiring the owners of factories to submit to the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission plans for the erection of any furnace, flue or chimney or for any addition to or alteration therein. It sometimes happens that the owner erects a chimney and the inspector of smoke-nuisances finding that it does not comply with the Act or the rules made thereunder, is unable to make any suggestions and is obliged to condemn the chimney altogether. In order to avoid this, it is proposed to provide that no furnace, flue or chimney shall be erected, altered, added to or re-erected except in accordance with plans approved by the Commission. Opportunity is also taken to bring flues and chimneys within the scope of Section 10 as it is necessary that Inspectors should have power to inspect them for the purpose of seeing whether the provisions of the Act are complied with."

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

The Bombay Council of Social Workers have decided to take up the study of the following three subjects:—(1) Adult Education, (2) Social Insurance, (3) Industrial Housing. Three groups have, accordingly, been formed for the study of these subjects and (1) Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law, (2) Mr. K. J. Dubash, (3) Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Ph.D., have agreed to be in charge of these respective subjects.

All members of the Council interested in any one or more of these groups are requested to communicate with the Secretaries, C/o The Social Service League," Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.

Have You Become a Congress Member?

IF NOT—

Enrol Your Name TO-DAY.

Congress Expects Every Indian to do his Duty.

Mr. Jamnadas Erunza, C/o "Bombay Chronicle" will give you all assistance to get yourself enrolled as a Member.

ENROL TO-DAY

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Notice of Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Sunday, the 7th July 1929, at 4-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall to transact the following business:—

1. Confirmation of the minutes of days before the meeting.
2. Adoption of the annual report and audited statement of accounts.
3. Adoption of Constitution.
4. Election of Office bearers and Executive Committee.
5. Any other business of which 3 days' clear notice is given.

A copy of the draft constitution prepared by the Executive Committee is posted on the Notice Board at the League's Offices, Madan House, Chawpatty, Bombay, and will be open for perusal during office hours. Any member desiring to send in amendments are requested to do so full three days before the meeting).

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members of the Bombay Youth League who desire to stand for election to the Executive Committee are requested to send in their nominations on or before the 4th July 1929 in the prescribed forms which can be had on application to the Secretary or at the League Offices.

YOUTH LEAGUE BARDOLI FUND

—:o:—

A preliminary meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Fund was held on Tuesday, Mr. Nariman presiding, to adopt the statement of accounts, and to utilise the balance in the best possible manner. The following resolution was passed unanimously.

"This preliminery meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Fund hereby resolves that as the Youth League is considerably hampered in its useful activities for want of funds, and as these collections were made by the volunteers of the Bombay Youth League and as the amount is no more needed for the purpose for which it was originally collected, it is proposed with the sanction and consent of the subscribers to utilise the balance for the various public activities of the Youth League, such as Social Welfare, Youth Guards, Swadeshi propaganda, etc.

"If, after ten days from the date of this communication, there is no opposition to the above resolution, then the balance will be appropriated as suggested. If, however, there is any counter suggestion by the majority of subscribers the same will be given effect to."

"It is therefore resolved that as many subscribers as could be traced be consulted individually and the rest be communicated through the press inviting their opinion on the subject."

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE AND MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN

—:o:—

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the eminent Punjab Leader who is on a short visit in Bombay will meet the members of the Bombay Youth League at a conversational meeting to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. at the residence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Madan House, Hughes Road. All members are cordially invited to attend.

"WAR" ON NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

Muslim Deputation to England

—:o:—

TO PROTECT MINORITY "RIGHTS"!

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem Conference was held on Wednesday.

In the course of a statement issued to the Press by the Committee it is stated:

The mentality exhibited by Pundit Motilal Nehru in regard to the announcement of extension of the life of the Assembly is much more than that of a dictator. Even dictators of European democratic states have some regard for the feelings of the people over whom they happen to have a free hand. But the Pundit has gone mad over what he thinks to be the most valuable document ever produced for the welfare of the people of India. He has no eyes to see and no ears to listen to anybody on this question much less the Muslim minority whose means of propaganda falls far short of the requirements of time.

If the majority community would allow its leaders to persist in imposing the Nehru Constitution on the Muslim minority or for the matter of that on any other minority in India, it will render itself openly liable to the indictment to which the democratic government in Yugoslavia was subjected only very recently by Mr. (now the Right Honourable) Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain. "An uncompromising nationalism" is "an irritating and dangerous obstruction" rightly said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

No one doubts that there should be a clear cut issue before the electorate at the next general election. This is, of course, practical politics. But what is the clear cut issue before the country at present. The scheme for the future constitution of India is on the anvil. The most appropriate time for holding the general elections would only be after the publication of such scheme when the real issue could be submitted to the decision of the electorate.

In this connection one fails to understand why does not the learned Pundit see that that is not a living issue now. The vociferous denunciation by the so-called Nationalist Press and their leaders of the announcement of the extension of the life of the Legislative Assembly shows only that they are highly incensed that their objects have been seen through. What is right has at last come to happen. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, therefore, welcomes the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy in having foreseen the complications which would have arisen by vehement appeal to the people at such a wrong moment.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Working Committee:

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference congratulates most heartily Maulana Muhammad Shafee Daoodi, M.L.A., Bihar and Orissa, for his courage and honesty in tendering his resignation from the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly as a protest against their anti-Muslim policy.

"In view of the persistent and subtle propaganda which is being conducted on behalf of the Hindu leaders in England and other foreign countries to enlist support in favour of the Nehru Constitution, the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference deems it imperatively necessary to arrange for a deputation to England of representative Mussalmans under the leadership of His Highness the Aga Khan to place the view points of the Muslim minority of India before the British Public, Members of Parliament, and the Cabinet.

It was resolved in view of the important questions that are confronting the country to call a meeting of the Executive Board of All-India Muslim Conference early in September in Simla.

MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

Question in U. P. Council

NAINITAL, June 27.

At to-day's meeting of the U.P. Council a number of questions regarding diet and other comforts of the Meerut prisoners figures in the agenda in the name of Chaudhri Dharamvir Singh who is undergoing trial in Meerut "conspiracy" case.

Nawab of Chhtari, Home Member stated regarding the search of the wife of Pandit Gaurishankar (accused) was carried out in accordance with provisions of Section 102 (3) Criminal Procedure Code. The search of her person was conducted by a woman as required by Law. Sri Lakeshman Rao Kadam of Jhansi (another accused) was not forcibly removed. During the search of his house at Jhansi it was realised that the time of departure of the train for Meerut was approaching and Mr. Kadam was taken by the Superintendent of Police to the Railway Station. He was handcuffed and taken to Meerut in a third class compartment. According to the practice one handcuff was removed and every facility was afforded for effecting his toilet.

The Home Member refused to lay on the table a copy of the petition which the accused had submitted to the District Magistrate on April 3 and added that requests made by them were referred to the Jail authorities and where necessary to the Government. Ten prisoners were given European diet while the others received special Indian diet which included ghee, tea, milk, sugar etc.

In answer to the question whether any prisoner suffered from stomach diseases or lose weight it was stated that at Dehradun Jail Mr. Kadam gained two pounds, Mr. Ghate three, Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed three, Mr. Gopal Chandra Basak four.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Partnership Set Aside

CONSENT DECREE

Before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court came up the suit filed by Freedoon Nadirhaw Dinshaw against Hirjibhoy Dinshaw Billimoria and another for annulment of a partnership agreement.

Miss Tata, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendants were represented by Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla, Solicitor.

The plaintiff is the son of Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw, a wealthy merchant of Karachi. The defendants are well-known caterers of Bombay and are the lessees of the Hotel Majestic. According to the plaintiff, the defendants represented to him that they were carrying on a very large and profitable business as caterers and owners of two hotels and of the Turf Soda Factory. Relying on their representations, the plaintiff signed an agreement of partnership on 13th January, 1929, agreeing to contribute Rs. 6 lakhs as his one-third share in the business. A few days later, the plaintiff signed a promissory note for Rs. 6 lakhs, and also jointly with the defendants signed Hundis to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh. The plaintiff was asked to keep this affair concealed from his father-in-law and other relatives.

"A GROSS FRAUD."

The plaintiff, thereafter, consulted his friends and solicitors Messrs. Mullah and Mullah and discovered that the representations made to him were all false and that a gross fraud had been perpetrated upon him. He submitted that he was entitled to have the said agreement of partnership and the promissory note and the Hundis cancelled. The plaintiff further maintained that he being a simple-minded and inexperienced person and without knowledge of the English language, he did not understand the contents of the agreement. On these allegations, the plaintiff filed this suit.

Subsequently the plaintiff changed his attorneys who were formerly Messrs. Mullah and Mullah and entrusted the case to Messrs. Little and Co.

CONSENT DECREE.

When the suit came up for hearing, His Lordship passed a consent decree in the following terms:

(1) The plaintiff's suit and the defendants' counter-claim to be dismissed, and all allegations against the defendants as well as against Mr. Burjor Mehta and Mr. Joseph to be withdrawn. (2) Without admitting any partnership, the plaintiff to pay Rs. 40,000 within one year in full discharge of all the claims of the defendants on any grounds whatsoever. (3) The defendants should forthwith deliver to the plaintiff for destruction the partnership agreement, the promissory note of Rs. 6 lakhs and the Hundis for Rs. 90,000, and the plaintiff is released from his liability in respect of the remaining Hundis for Rs. 10,000. (4) This decree to operate as a full release of all claims whatever against one another, and the defendants to indemnify the plaintiff against all claims in respect of alleged partnership. (5) Each party to bear his own costs.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

In pursuance of the appeal of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, National Flag will be hoisted at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, Bombay, on Sunday the 30th instant at 8 a.m. (S. T.) All the National Volunteers, as well as the public are requested to be present in time to honour the Flag of the Nation.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

A meeting of the Volunteers for collection of Funds for the Memorial will be held on Sunday the 30th inst. at 8-30 A.M. at the Brahman Sabha Mall Shankerwadi when intending volunteers are requested to be present.

BROTHERS AT LAW

—:o:—

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor appeared to prosecute Jehangir Bomanji Cooper with alleged criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of Rs. 9,000 belonging to his brother Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper.

Mr. Bahmansha Daroowalla, Advocate, with Mr. Neemachwalla Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant and Mr. C. N. Kanga, Advocate, with Mr. Vakil, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Kanga removed his application for stay of criminal proceedings till the disposal of the civil suits between the brothers to which Mr. Thanawalla objected and the Court refused the application. The facts are already reported before.

The complainant in his examination-in-chief by the Police Prosecutor stated: "I am a B.A. and L.M. & S. of the University of Bombay and M.B. of Loudon. Accused is my brother. My father died in July 1922 leaving considerable moveable and immoveable properties. I was then in England. I and my brother were the Executors and Trustees of my father's Will. My brother obtained the probate of his Will. I came to Bombay for about 3 months on the occasion of his marriage in 1914. Finally I returned to Bombay in January 1920 on receipt of a wire from my brother asking me to return immediately as he had lost heavily in share speculation and as my Power-of-Attorney given to him was inoperative. On my return I raised a loan of Rs. one lakh on our joint property to pay his loses. The accused alone looked after and managed our estate. We then started a business in 1920 in the name of Cooper and Cooper and did business in export and import. There was one joint property at Syed Mukhri Street, Mandvi. The accused with my consent negotiated the sale of the property for Rs. 35,000. Rs. 5,000 the earnest money were received by the accused and deposited in our joint account in the Bank of Baroda. The balance of the sale of the property viz. Rs. 30,000 were received by the accused on or about the 22nd October, 1922. I have signed the receipt. Out of these Rs. 12,000 were put by the accused in our bank account, but the balance of Rs. 18,000 has no where been accounted for by the accused but there are false entries in the "Betha Khata Vahi" in the handwriting of the accused showing Rs. 22,000 received from our paternal uncle Mr. Kharshedji Bhickaji Patel as a loan at 9 as. per cent. per annum as interest, and another entry showing the repayment of the loan with interest. All these entries are false and fictitious and made with a view to explain away the sum of Rs. 18,000 the balance of the sale proceeds along with another sum of Rs. 4,000 defrauded by the accused. The amount borrowed from our uncle is no where shown in our business or estate accounts. The estate accounts have been partly written by the accused and partly by his wife."

The case is adjourned for further hearing to the 28th instant.

CHILD DIES OF INSECT BITE

Mystery surrounds the death of a Hindu child, aged one year, on whose body an inquest was held by the Coroner on Thursday. Rakhmibai, the deceased lived in the B. D. D. chawl at De-Disle Road, with her mother is working in a mill. On the 18th instant, at 8 a.m., according to the mother's evidence the child was taken away by a boy employed in the Infant Welfare Society in the Society's creche. In the creche while the matron washed the child and undressed her to give the milk, she noticed some blebs resembling burns. The matron sent for the mother from the mill and asked her how the child got the burns, but she could not account for it. The police being informed removed the child to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died subsequently from blood poisoning resulting from the burns. At the inquest both the matron as well as the mother of the child could not explain as to how the child got the burns. Dr. Jayantilal N. Mehta, House Surgeon of the hospital, explained that in hot season blebs do occur on the bodies of the babies which are not well nourished. The child had high fever on admission. Some times blister-flies bring about blisters suddenly, or animal pests carrying similar poison, are responsible for blisters.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to septacaemia following blebs which were due to the bite of an insect such as a blister-fly or another insect carrying similar poison.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK PRICES ADVANCE 6 POINTS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, June 27.

Previous Closing Rate	18.81
To-day's Opening Rate	18.87
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.87
Difference	+.06

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points and further improved by 5 points on short covering influenced by unfavourable weather report. In the afternoon the market ruled quiet and steady and closed at a rise of 6 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Friday the Liverpool market is due to open a ta decline of 2 points while Broach July/Aug. is expected to open at Rs. 332/0/0.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

Liverpool, June 27.

Previous Closing Rate	9.92
To-day's Opening Rate	9.88
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	—.01

(Being influenced by unfavourable weather report the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with January 9.88 and prices remained at this level at noon call. In the afternoon the market improved on better New York cables and closed at a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points to 10.38 while Egyptian advanced 15 points to 16.10. The total imports amounted to 6,600 bales.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Continued rain East belt, Alabama. More rain expected. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and day break continued rain. Alabama cool night.

SOVIET TO BUY COTTON.

According to a telegram from Alexandria it is understood that Soviet Government is likely buy large quantities of Egyptian Cotton owing to severe damage to West Turkestan Cotton crop by locust.

COTTON OPTIONS PREMIUMS

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

At present following premiums are accepted by option dealers in Bombay for Broach April/May 1930 delivery:—

Double Options Rs. 43/8.
Single Option to Call, Rs. 22.
Single Option to Put Rs. 22.
Single Option to Call Basis fixed Rs. 400, Rs. 6/4.
Single Option to Call Basis fixed Rs 375, Rs. 10/4.
Single Option to Put Basis fixed Rs. 300, Rs. 8/8.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 27.

Silver Ready	24	2	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	2	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 27.

First Settlement	55	2	0
Second Settlement	55	2	0
Third Settlement	55	1	0

BRONZE STATUE FOR LOKAMANIA TILAK

Mr. S. L. Silam Secretary The Lokamanya Tilak Memorial Committee, Bombay, writes:—

A meeting of the above Committee was held on the 19th June 1929 and the following is the summary of the proceedings of the meeting. It was resolved that the quotations be invited for the full size Bronze statue of Lokamanya Tilak from the following Indian sculptors: Messrs. Bhatre, Talim, Phadke, Karmarkar, Wagh, and Kolhatkar (Baroda). Mr. C. M. Master M A A.R.I.B.A, was appointed an Hon Architect of the Committee in place of late Mr. Sorabji Bharucha Mr. Bholanath Vadke was elected as an additional member of the Committee. Mr. P. G. Shasrabudge was appointed as an additional Secretary of the Committee. It was further decided to regard the month commencing from the 23rd of June to the end of 23rd July 1929 as the Lokamanya Memorial Month and it was further resolved to complete collection of all subscriptions with the aid of the volunteers before the ensuing Death Anniversary (1929) to be able to erect the statue on the Chowpatty sands before the next anniversary (1930). It was further resolved to enlist volunteers, issue hand-bills and appeals and organize meeting for this purpose A Sub Committee consisting of Mr. Kher Solicitor, Dr. Sathye and three Secretaries was appinted to collect the subscription.

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All D.Com.'s in Business Organization, Specialized Banking and Specialized Secretarial Work are our students (including two ladies).

Only two Bombay students other than ours secured D.Com. in Accountancy.

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN G. D. A.

40 per cent passes—the highest percentage in Bombay Presidency, if not in India, including those trained through post.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C. I. I.), ours are the only Indian Institute students successful. In Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.), ours are the only students who hold Fellowship Diplomas and our last successes are several times higher than all the Institutions put together.

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Excellent Results Again.

AT THE

G. D. A. (1929) EXAMINATION.

OUR TOTAL PASSES NUMBER 36.

From Bombay Centre ..	25
From Calcutta Centre (Postal)	2
From Madras Centre (Postal)	2
Students enrolled elsewhere and having received our Revision Coaching	4
Passed in G.D.C.A. ...	3
Total Number ..	36

New session has just commenced. Write or call for Free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc. at

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1929.

Secret Of Responsibility.

—:o:—

When the Associated Chambers of India submitted their memorandum to the Simon Commission in July 1928, a majority of the Chambers favoured provincial autonomy, including the transfer of Law and Order to an elected Minister. When, however, they were examined orally early this year they seemed to have had some reservations in the matter. They have now submitted a revised memorandum wherein they state that "the majority view is now quite definitely opposed to the transfer of the control of police administration to an elected Minister, responsible to the Legislature." The Chambers of Bengal, Madras, Cocanada and Coimbatore support the transfer while those of Bombay, Karachi, Punjab, Upper India, Burma and six smaller ones are against it. It would be tedious and superfluous to examine whether the change is due more to a different method of counting votes or to altered opinions. It is enough to note that a majority of the Chambers are dead against the transfer. It may even be assumed that these may make fresh converts in the near future. There is nothing to be surprised at in the changed or changing phenomenon. The leopard does not change its spots and vested interests are not easily parted with, never willingly. The change, however, is not so great as it might appear, assuming that it signifies anything. Even last year the Chambers that favoured provincial autonomy demanded certain "safeguards" which, if conceded, would have detracted much from the autonomy. And now too the Madras Chamber favours the transfer of Law and Order only so far as its own province is concerned and the Bengal Chamber gravely states that "they appreciate the grave dangers attached to this policy and they would not be averse to any scheme which postpones the transfer of the police until the local Government shows signs of permanent stability." The Chambers, therefore, need not feel apologetic about the change. It is but little and Indians will not mind it much.

To self-respecting Indians any elaborate examination of the question whether Law and Order should be transferred must seem as frivolous as that of the question, for example, whether Indians are quite fit for Local Self-Government. And in the last resort that question is to be solved, as a castle is stormed, by other things than arguments. But a newspaper may be excused if it examines occasionally some of the assumptions on which opinions about Law and Order are generally based. The Bengal Chamber rightly, though half-heartedly, contends that "unless the responsibility for the maintenance of order (which they regard as the primary function of Government) is transferred to the charge of a Minister, provincial autonomy cannot be regarded as having a proper chance of fulfilment." One may go further and say that that autonomy would be a fraud in which the primary function is entrusted to an Executive not responsible to the Legislature. It is noteworthy that the other Chambers which oppose the transfer of Law and Order do not attempt to disprove the contention of the Bengal Chamber. These Chambers tacitly assume that the present administration of Law and Order is thoroughly efficient, that the efficiency is due to the Department not being responsible to the Legislature and that the moment the Department is made responsible to the Legislature the efficiency must vanish. All these assumptions are wrong. The present administration of Law and Order can hardly be said to be efficient in the true sense of term. The present police has failed to enlist popular goodwill or co-operation in the same measure as is accorded to police in self-governing countries. More often than not it distrusts and is distrusted by the public. It has had all these years to rely more on coercion than on public co-operation. It has thus earned a notoriety which the Swaraj Government will find pretty hard to counteract. Its inefficiency is demonstrated by the chronic prevalence of communal and other riots. And it is to let it escape the responsibility for this inefficiency that its supporters wish it to be non-responsible to the Legislature.

We note that the Bombay Chamber ventures the opinion that "its view that the control of the Police and the maintenance of Law and Order should not be transferred is immensely strengthened by the very serious communal rioting in Bombay during February and May this year, when conditions of communal discord would have rendered it impossible for an elected Minister to have functioned successfully." To a disinterested observer if there is anything that is more vividly brought home than another by the recent riots it is the need for the Department of Law and Order being brought under the control of a Minister responsible to the legislature. Under a responsible Minister the Bombay riots would never have assumed the proportions they did if only because at the very commencement of the disturbances he would have sought and received and welcomed the fullest co-operation of previously trained citizen volunteers. And even if the disturbances were to be half so serious as they actually were, the Bombay Chamber would have been the first to thirst for the removal of the Minister and the ministerial system of maintaining Law and Order. What little efficiency is left in the present police is not because of its irresponsibility to the Legislature but in spite of it. It is due to the department being indirectly, though distantly, responsible to public opinion and to its lower ranks at least being manned by Indians. We are not unmindful of the disinterested and meritorious services rendered by some non-Indian police officers. But the due recognition of the services rendered by such officers does not alter the fact that if the whole police force were to consist of the children of the soil and were to be responsible to the representatives of the people, it would receive wholehearted co-operation of the public and would be hailed and assisted as the guardian of public peace and not distrusted as it often is, as a symbol and instrument of foreign domination. Its efficiency then would be increased rather than decreased by a hundred per cent. Law and Order should have been transferred nine years ago.

Setting The Stage

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In the current issue of the "Round Table" its correspondent in India makes an ingenious attempt to set the stage for the quiet reception of the recommendations of the Simon Commission by the British public. He draws a fanciful picture of an India in which the various political parties are hopelessly divided amongst themselves, in which the opposition to the Nehru Report is steadily growing and in which the two most important disturbing factors, according to those who "hold" India are, the Youth Movement and Labour agitation. The British public is asked to believe that the Indian problem is one "of frightful difficulty". The writer discovers that "one community will not trust another but, in the last resort, in spite of platform and newspaper oratory to the contrary, they will trust the British Parliament and the British people". And what is the duty of the British Parliament and the British people? They must have an implicit trust in Sir John Simon and his colleagues. The writer remarks: "It is a bold thing to say, but it is warranted by circumstances. Sir John Simon and his colleagues have done their work well. Its amount alone is a staggering tale. Every possible shade of opinion has been expressed notwithstanding the absence of the representatives of the political parties which stood for the boycott". As regards these parties, why, even their views as adumbrated in the Nehru Report are before the Commission. But he must warn the "trustees" of India that there is Mahomedan opposition to this Report, and that "behind the Mahomedan opposition is the fundamental fear that the Mahomedan community will be swallowed up by the Hindus". The British public can, therefore, do no better than continue as the protector of this and other oppressed minorities. Indian Nationalists know what all this specious pleading means and they are perfectly prepared to find that the case of the Simon Commission will be the case of the mountain which produced a rat. The attempt of the "Round Table" correspondent to mislead the British public by asking it to believe that the Nehru Report is only a Hindu stunt is as dishonest as it is futile. The report is acceptable to nationalist Muslims as well as Hindus and it is a document which the "trustees" of India cannot afford to ignore.

A Feudal Relic

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When the International Labour Conference discussed the question of examining the position of those countries which were allowed more hours of work than prescribed in the Washington Agreement, it was inevitable that pointed reference should be made to direct and indirect forms of forced labour obtaining in these countries. India came in for unpleasant reference at this discussion. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai stressed the view, which employers all over the world are fond of emphasizing, that capitalism was entitled to take advantage of the loopholes provided in the Washington Agreement for making its employees work longer "because of climatic conditions and the imperfect development of industries in certain countries." Article 400 of the Versailles Treaty does, in fact, provide such loopholes, but organised Labour everywhere has rightly been fighting for their abolition. As regards forced labour in India, and particularly in Indian States, it is scandalous that this feudal relic of serfdom should be tolerated by the Government That it exists in various forms such as "veth" and "bigar" has not been denied even by those who maintain that under the "benign influence" of British rule nobody in India is asked to give his or her labour under compulsion. Mr. Shiv Rao expatiated upon the enormity of allowing such forced labour to exist and Mr. B. Das confirmed at the Geneva discussions the accusations of his colleague. His suggestion that the Assembly of the League of Nations should put pressure on the Government of India to bring the Indian States under the control of the League deserves the sympathetic consideration of that body but it is extremely doubtful whether the Government of India themselves feel that they owe any rigid adherence to the League's doctrines of Labour welfare. They have so far done precious little to conform to the eight hours' day maximum of work for labourers internationally agreed upon at Geneva.

AFGHANISTAN OF AMANULLAH KHAN

REFORMED AFGHAN MENTALITY

(BY G. K. N.)
II*

Modern Afghanistan is a country of Islamic civilisation. The majority of its population is of Iranian origin. Persia always exercised preponderating influence on Afghanistan. Among the sources of civilising influence must be mentioned the Islamic *shariat*. For while the Zoroastrian and the Buddhistic codes of ethics were long extinct in the country, of the pre-Islamic cultures, only a remnant of Paganism survived in parts of the country. It was overcome by a predecessor of Amanullah who forcibly converted the people of Kafristan to Islam and named the province Nuristan. The Islamic *shariat* or canon law distinguishes rather vaguely between secular and spiritual affairs. On the other hand, it preaches universal fraternity among the believers. The Afghan frame of mind, emerging from the interior gloom, was not dazzled by the westernization of Amanullah. The ground was prepared, however crudely, by Habibullah, whose *aram* put on European costume. There is no lack of reliable books of travel mostly by English author-adventurors for the pre-Amanullah age; for the Amanullah regime the authorities are Raymond Furdn, Trinker, and Foucher. The Afghan nation largely responded to the will of the autocrat who ruled as a monarch that had himself limited his sovereign prerogatives.

THE AFGHAN PRESS.

The Press during these nine years has been a mirror, to a very large extent, of the Afghan soul. It has been studied with accuracy by two authorities, both of them Russian,—Mr. Bogdanov so well-known by his researches in Avesta and who was in Kabul for several years at the French legation, and by Mr. Nikitine ("La Mentalitte Afghane moderne"). If spiritous liquors were prohibited admittance into the country in accordance with the *shariat*, import of articles of luxury is forbidden on partiotic grounds. The Mussalman mentality of the orthodox Afghans can be judged by the treatment according to the Quadianis, who also profess Islam. The progressive Muslims of Afghanistan stand for unqualified sane modernism.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

The question of the emancipation of women has greatly agitated the country. The Islamic law gives women much greater liberty than is usually imagined. While primitive Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism or Zoroastrianism hardly limit the number of man's legitimate wives, Islam fixes them at four. The monogamy of the Occident rests on no scriptures. The humiliating position of women in Islam is of later origin just as the elevation of womanhood in most other creeds is of relative recent growth. A woman's *role* varies according to the Mussalman community in which she lives. Under the Muslim nomads of Turkestan she was as unrestrained as man himself and did not put on the "paranja" or veil. This was so before the Soviet rule. To-day in large cities like Samarkand women stand on the same social level as men. Disabilities of women were only partial in these territories adjacent to Afghanistan even before the establishment of Soviet Republics of Turkomanistan, Uzbegistan, and Tajikistan. Hence the reforms in this direction were not quite the springing of a surprise. But the new Afghan mentality wavered between the Scylla of the *shariat* on the one hand and the Charybdis of nationalism or *Afghaniat* on the other. Islam recognises no nationality. It transcends all political and ethnic barriers. It has no national ideals. All the nations professing Islam are divided, according to the *shariat*, into *Darul Islam*, composed of the believers and the *Darul Harab*, consisting of those who deny the creed. The task of the patriot is to reconcile these two apparently conflicting principles,—nationality and religion. The nationalist sentiment acquired predominance when the relations with Britain suffered rupture.

THE JIRGA.

The young nationalist Afghan, like the other members of the Islamic World, has had resort to an Arabic term to express the concept of nation, *millat*. In reality it signifies a religious community. It proves the opposition of ideals between nation and religion. As regards the term *watan* for native land, another Arabic word, adopted in all Islamic countries, it denotes the nomadic society of its origin. For it means only a place where camels or cattle foregather. Mr. Nikitine quotes a passionate poem written on *watan* in an Afghan paper. It states that a country under subjection to another is like a tree devoid of roots. As against the comparatively new ideals of brotherhood inculcated by the *shariat* and nationality, the disease of to-day, there has survived among the Afghans from remote antiquity a peculiar institution. It is purely Aryan. It goes back to the days anterior to Buddhism. It is called Jirga, or a democratic assembly of people. Here are deliberated upon and decided the various problems of the country, affecting religion, politics, economics.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY.

Alongside of the Press various Government bureaus connected with education throw light on the spirit of the reformed Afghan

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 25th instant.

Notes of the Day

Industrial Deadlock.

Presiding over the first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola deplored the series of strikes all over India during the last two or three years. He said: "Strikes cannot promote the interests either of capital or labour. While some part of capital invested in industries is destroyed by strikes, labour has to face starvation not only for the men employed in industries but also for their families." Agriculture is limited and other industries are already handicapped by meagre and shy capital; and if capital is further scared away by chronic strikes, Sir Ibrahim added, the situation must be serious to the whole country. With these sentiments all will agree, including the parties to the strikes. But what is the precise solution of a universally acknowledged evil? Sir Ibrahim's answer is tantalisingly vague.

What Is The Remedy?

In one place he says: "Development of industries appears to me the only direction in which sufficient wealth can be produced to meet the urgent needs of a growing population." But the immediate problem is how to safeguard even the existing industries. In another place he says: "The only solution which occurs to me as likely to meet the problem is measures adequate to ensure the steady growth of manufacturing industries in India. The causes of the existing state of affairs should be scientifically investigated and suitable remedies must be found." In conclusion, Sir Ibrahim says: "I am emphatically of opinion that the real solution lies in the direction of effective measures substantially to increase the national income of India." Perhaps one more comprehensive enquiry, an Economic and Industrial Commission, is suggested. But is another Commission necessary to show that the present ratio is ruinous and that Indian textiles should be better protected? We agree with Sir Ibrahim that suitable machinery has to be evolved which will create both amongst capitalists and workmen such perfect confidence in its judicial impartiality as to eliminate all causes of misunderstanding and friction between them.

A Rare Example.

Prof. J. C. Ghosh, President of a District Congress Committee in Bengal, who has just been acquitted of a charge of sedition, and Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, the trying Magistrate, may both be congratulated on the result of the case. The Magistrate showed commendable independence and sense of justice in not relying upon the uncorroborated police report of Mr. Ghosh's offending speech and in accepting the latter's plea of adherence to his creed of non-violence. It is doubtful, however, whether the case will teach prosecuting authorities a wholesome lesson.

"Proud Record."

Sir Clement Hindley, formerly Chief Commissioner for Railways in India, patted himself on his own back and was gushingly enthusiastic over the work of the Indian Railway Administration which he designated a "proud record", in his address before the East Indian Association, London. Indians have been persistently kept out in contributing to this "record" except in the subordinate branches of the railway service and the repeated demand of the Indian public that the Railway Board should include at least one Indian has been ignored. Sir Charles Hindley is not fair in his criticism when he says that neither statutory authority nor political parties in India recognised the importance of the problem of "commercialising the railway administration". His memory may be conveniently short, but the popular parties in the Legislative Assembly devoted minute attention to the frequently cavalier manner in which he attempted to choke off discussion of the activities of the Railway Board and he came in for severe castigation from them.

A Thought For The Day.

"A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday."

—POPE.

OPEN LETTER TO LORD IRWIN

Who is Responsible for Plight of Textile Industries?

(BY JAMNADAS DWARKADAS).

Your Excellency,—I cannot resist the temptation of bringing to your notice, on the eve of your departure to England, some salient facts regarding the situation in India. I am afraid that in the speech Your Excellency made at Simla the other day you have not given sufficient importance to the feeling that exists among Indians of all classes today. I am reminded of what the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri said about five or six years ago when Your Excellency's predecessor entertained to a dinner this more real Ambassador of India than you can ever be. He made poignant reference to the unprecedented feeling of distrust of the British Government in India that existed then. To-day it must be realised by every one who is concerned with India in one way or the other, that there is hardly an Indian worth the name who has a particle of belief in his heart and mind, in anything that your Government does or says in this country. There may be a few Bhupendranath Mitters, white bureaucrats in brown bodies, who may try to flatter you into the belief that you are India's ambassador. Let me frankly tell you that you are no more India's ambassador than was Warren Hastings and although the machinery of the British Government in India today is far more elaborate than in the days of Warren Hastings and although a good deal of window dressing has been resorted to with a view to conceal the autocracy of British rule, its policy continues to be the same that it was in the days of Warren Hastings, viz., benefitting Great Britain at the expense of India. Had that not been the policy, India would have found herself free from her National Debt at the end of the War and would have been a creditor country. It is not my intention, however, in this letter to repeat the well-known arguments in favour of that contention.

In this letter, my object is to draw your special attention to the state of the Mill Industry in Bombay, the only industry in India which has so far been in Indian hands and which, therefore, has been the legitimate pride of Indians and which now threatens to make itself the victim of the above-mentioned policy. I have read that the Mill-owners intend to wait upon Your Excellency. I do not know what they are going to say but I hope they will not once more perform their feat of pouring their pent-up anger at their miserable lot, against the poor labouring classes who, to my mind, are as much the victims of your Government's policy as are the Mill-owners.

RUINOUS RATIO.

As a result of your Government's exchange policy pursued in the teeth of great opposition and sanctioned by snatch votes of three Mussalmans obtained by methods I need not describe in your officially-ridden Legislative Assembly, the already crippled economic body of India is faced with the prospect of a slow but sure death. There being not enough bread, it is but natural that the weaker ones in the family should resent the supposed attempt on the part of the stronger ones, to have a larger portion for themselves, and, the result is that there is a dispute in the family. There is nothing more tragic than that in the days of adversity, brothers should come to blows with one another and waste their energies which could have been used for productive purposes in squandering away the remnant of the fortune which was once theirs. Still more tragic and faith-destroying is the spectacle of the principal author of their adversity posing as an Arbitrator, stepping in for the purpose of putting an end to the quarrel. But it is not your exchange policy alone with which I find fault. I hold that the policy of your Government dictated by Whitehall, especially in the course of the last three or four years in the interest of the British people, is to no small extent responsible for bringing about the present state of affairs. It is no use holding Communism responsible. I hold no brief for the Communist leaders, most of whom are under arrest; but, my question to you is that if Communism had spread its net far and wide in the country, why should there be periodical deadlocks in Bombay and Jamshedpur, the two strongholds of Indian-owned industries, and not in Calcutta, Cawnpore and Assam where the ownership is almost entirely British?

LORD PEEL'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

What is the significance of the speech made by Viscount Peel before the London Chamber of Commerce when he urged that India was still an attractive proposition and that British merchants should organise for the purpose of influencing the Indian market. Is it not also significant that the speech should synchronise with the period of large mergers and combinations being effected in Lancashire, and with the policy of Banks in England volunteering to lend them any amount of money? Is it not further significant at the same time in India the Imperial Bank here should launch upon the policy of pressing for the repayment of loans from Indian concerns in Bombay? We have had instances in England of the banks which lived on the national wealth stepping in to save national industries from being crushed. Why, in India itself, when during the War, English firms here were faced with a crisis, it is now an open secret that the Imperial Bank came to their rescue and saved those who otherwise might have gone to the Bankruptcy Court.

No Government in the world could have looked with equanimity on the industry going to ruin and here although the Government is largely responsible for the situation, there is not so much as a reference even to the mill industry in your last speech. The Indian mill-owners themselves are silent, so much so, that we find practically the English mill-owners dealing with the situation arising out of the prolonged strike; for, the former are afraid that any "unwise" or "indiscreet" statement on their part would only hasten their fall.

NOT A SERIES OF COINCIDENCES.

Your Excellency, it is futile to make us believe that these are a series of coincidences, nor will it deceive any one if it was said that Providence willed that way. Instances are not wanting in history when that sacred name has been dragged by men for justifyng their selfish pursuits, the most glaring in recent times being the claim of the ex-Kaiser that he launched upon the world war as a result of a God-given mission. The world has learnt too much to have faith any longer in these hollow claims. I refuse to believe that these are a series of coincidences as emphatically as do I also believe that no more is the sad fate of Amanullah a coincidence. Amanullah's visit to Europe about a year and a half ago had made a great impression on the mind of Europe and had fired its imagination about Asiatic splendour, greatness and magnificence. Throughout Asia, Amanullah was looked upon as its hope, and the talk of an Asiatic Federation under his leadership had created a certain amount of nervousness in certain European diplomatic circles. That the sad fate of Amanullah has eased off the tension so far as the latter are concerned there is not the slightest doubt. But to attribute that desirable result to a coincidence can scarcely be swallowed by a shrewd, suspecting world.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Your Excellency, life is a long distance race and because your nation seems to be winning everywhere, and, for the present, things look bright on the surface, please do not think that the path of your Government has been made smooth for ever. In the twentieth century, despite all your up-to-date equipment in arms, it is childish to expect to rule without the consent of the people. Sooner or later people must realise the danger of being dupes, and there is nothing more dangerous for a Government than the disillusionment of its supporters. Evidence is not wanting that many of us who, at great cost to ourselves co-operated with your predecessor's Government against the wishes of the people are entirely dis-illusioned now. The universal boycott of the Simon Seven is in itself an eloquent proof.

You may think that having lived in enforced retirement I have hardly a right to speak. May I submit that my self-inflicted retirement owing to unfortunate circumstances for more than a couple of years makes me all the more entitled to speak because I claim that it has given me a clearer perspective and a sound, dispassionate judgment? I have written, not as an enemy but as a friend believing you as an individual to be a sincere person, though you cannot escape the blame of being a part of the machinery that keeps India under political and economic subjection. You, Sir, by your outspokenness and frankness and sincerity can during your stay in England work for effecting a real change in that machinery so that it can be replaced by a predominatingly indigenous mechanism working for the production of India's prosperity and freedom. Will you grasp the opportunity?

Your Excellency's obedient servant.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

OPEN LETTERS TO LORD IRWIN

RECORD OF BRILLIANT FAILURE

II

Sir,—Let me disturb you again during your pleasant hours at the Poona plateau. Yesterday, I showed you how you had singularly failed to do your duty to India in regard to her agriculture, education and Indian States. To-day, we shall review your blunders in other directions.

MILITARY MOLOCH PROPITIATED!

They told us, that you were a devout Christian: that you hated all wars, and loved peace and amity everywhere. Did you translate your professions into practice, Lord Irwin? Nay, you gave almost a free hand to the Commander-in-Chief! The modest and minimum recommendations of the Inchcape Committee were all whittled down, and larger sums were spent for the mechanisation of the Indian Army. Under the cloak of all passivity, there was intense military activity. The strengthening of the North West Frontier was going ahead. The North Eastern Frontier was also engaging the C-in-C's attention. And such innocent pacifists as the Military Governor of Paris, Belgian Military Expert, the Minister of Aviation and the Brigadier General in charge of mobilization work were all summoned at Simla just to dine with Your Excellency the Viceroy? Wasn't that so, please? And these goodly gentlemen were taken round all military centres and particularly the Frontiers, for what purpose please? Lord Irwin, it was notorious, that during your regime the Military Moloch has been propitiated in this fashion.

INDIAN MASSES OVER-TAXED.

Now, tell us Lord Irwin, whether you have moved your single finger to reduce taxation and give some relief to the teeming millions of India? When your own friend Churchill could reduce the Military Expenditure and offer some relief in taxation in England, what did you do in India, Lord Irwin? Can sweet speeches save the masses from crushing taxation, Lord Irwin?

RATIO BUNGLE PERPETUATED?

Lord Irwin, please tell us, how you have acted in regard to the 18d. Ratio? Haven't you as a farmer realized that this inequitous exchange has brought ruin to Indian agriculturists, Indian exporters, Indian industrialists, and practically brought India on the verge of bankruptcy? What have you done to remedy this ill? Can you conscientiously continue in your high office, draw your Rs. 20,000 every month live in a mighty fashion and see the masses of India ground down under this 18d. Ratio?

BLOW TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

And what has been your attitude towards the Textile Industry of this Country? Cold, damp and callous. For, why should you have turned down the proposals of the Textile Committee, which made the Mill Agents reduce the men's allowances, which are at the root of these calamitous strikes? Did you make any amends for your blunder? Have you given any relief to the Mill Agents? Have you ever thought of the untold hardships inflicted on the labouring classes and to the public at large by the dislocation of Bombay's premier industry? Your whole attitude has been indefensible from start to finish.

REPRESSION GALORE.

Do you think, Lord Irwin, that you are serving the cause of your country by pursuing this repressive policy? Is it permissible according to your reading of Bible? Is it consistent with the principles of Equity on which you so often dwell so philosophically? Do you think repression will bring peace in this land or security to your countrymen, Lord Irwin? Please note, that you are thus driving deep the seeds of dissatisfaction in this land; the crop will be prickles for your successors, and countrymen in India.

Before it is too late, let Britain beware. More to-morrow, Lord Irwin.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"INTELLECTUAL HOOLIGANS" AND RIOTS

(Cintinued from page 1.)

which we were passing, though communal to the extent that the ever-present antagonism was its cause, was also political and was the result of discontent with the situation. The Montford "Reforms" introduced a new chapter in the Governance of India and it was then fondly believed was a step in the direction of Responsible Government. But the working of the said "Reforms" had brought about disillusionment. They gave India the 'tongue' and not the voice in the Government. The valueless vote had succeeded in dividing Indians more than before, and as India was the home of stark want the struggle to get "a place" was keener. The Indians were not having effective voice either in politics or economics and the only arena in which they were free was religion and herein these 'freeslaves' worked like marionettes pulled by strong political and economic strings.

PRESENT INDIA LIVES IN 12TH CENTURY.

The situation was worsened because India though physically in the 20th century, religiously lived in the 12th and this was possible only because of the low percentage of education. Because of this it bred priests, parasity and plagues who acted as sponges on their followers.

Religion which should unite, thus bred communal tension which like a canker was eating into Indian national life. "The canker must be crushed or it will crush us" declared the witness. It must be sent bag and baggage and religion must be assigned its due place in economy of nations and beliefs.

THE SOLUTION.

This sphinx would not be solved until the State as "trustee" and as also guardian of "Law and Order"

(a) Stopped appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes.

(b) Taxed the priest and his paraphernalia;

(c) Did not recognise any religious festival as a public holiday;

(d) Licensed places of worship;

(e) Prohibited taking of oaths on religious books, and,

(f) Prevented the use of all public places, streets, etc., for use other than public.

The remedy suggested turned round the proposition that religion was no concern of the State and whilst each citizen might be allowed to achieve and worship what he likes, he must recognise that his neighbour has the same right as himself. If this was recognised the duty of the State was clear and obvious.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF RIOTS.

Proceeding Mr. Tairsee opined that the immediate causes of the last riots were more than one. The first was the engagement of pathans as "strike breakers" by oil companies. This added 'oil' to the fire. The second was the kidnapping scare which was easily believed by the credulous and resulted in indiscriminate assaults on Pathans both by Hindus and Mahomedans and retaliation by them. The third cause was ever present, namely, communal ill-feeling of which advantage was taken by some leaders" and these "intellectual hooligans" were by insinuation, the more dangerous.

To a question whether the strikes were responsible for the riots, witness replied that he did not think there was casual or direct connection between the strikes and the riots.

Mr. Tairsee further opened that the "hooligan" element took a large part in the disturbances. They joined the fray partly because they were instruments in the hands of mischievous agitators, partly out of mischief and more for love of spoil to collect riot crop out of troublesome times. The police must keep a strict watch over them and as soon as they apprehended trouble or even before the trouble started must round these "movalis" up as a precautionary measure.

The witness attributed the spread of the kidnapping scare to the belief among the ignorant people that Pathans kidnapped children. This was believed on account of their past reputation.

"LAISSEZ FAIRE".

Asked if he had any criticism to make with regard to the action of the police witness stated that in the initial stages the action of the police was more or less 'laissez faire'.

Witness blamed the Government for their blindness to true causes of communal troubles. They acted dilatorily and were belated in the action they took. They did not deal with the situation "come il faut" nor did they marshal the forces at their command effectively.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZNS' COMMITTEE.

As regards the Military witness was of the opinion that they should have been called earlier, but not later than February 5.

Passing on Mr. Tairsee paid a tribute to the commendable work done easing communal feelings.

The police force in Bombay was sufficient for ordinary and everyday work. He would strengthen the police force by city guards and give arms to public more liberally.

Proceeding Mr. Tairsee averred that Bombay being a cosmopolitan city was happily so far free from communal tension. But he was afraid now it was creeping in the every day life of the city. The tension could be eased with more education, doing away with communal vote and communal preference by Government in filling posts and putting restraint on playing of music before mosques and slaughter of animals on Mahomedan festive occasons and generally assignment of religion to its proper place.

REMOVE THE CAUSES.

Witness attached more importance to the removal of the causes than to taking of measures to quell riots and in this connection he suggested strong control of dissemination of untrue and sensational items of news and prosecution of inflamable writings. Witness in this connection produced a pamphlet coming in this category. Carrying of dangerous weapons must be made penal in times of trouble and bad characters must be rounded up.

Asked to make general recommendations in connection with prevention or suppression of riots, Mr. Tairsee suggested (1) removal of causes referred to above, (2) places of worship should be guarded, (3) collection of people during troubles should be restricted, (4) localities known to be 'focii' of the trouble should be better watched and (5) "Eating Houses", restaurants and public places known to be the 'rendezvous' of dangerous characters must be wached and restriction put on the 'mala fide' use of these places.

FAILURE OF C.I.D.

Examined orally Mr. Tairsee reiterated that it was the "political hooligans" who more than anyone else fostered communal frictions. He criticised the C.I.D. for not being able to trace the authors of inflamatory leaflets. "For what I know the C.I.D. force must be either inadequate or they are not up to the mark".

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Zaveri, the witness said that wherever riots broke out lathies and other weapons were being smuggled into places of worship—temples and mosques—which were not likely to be searched by the police. He had informed the Commissioner of Police about this. Tea Shops and restaurants formed a rendezvous of hooligans for hatching their plots under the pretext of taking refreshments. These places constituted real danger zones and the police must keep strict vigilence and round them up.

He thought the Arya Samaj and Sangathan Movements were only counter-blasts to Pan-Islamism. He did not think the former were in any measure responsible for the riots. On the other hand the Arya Samaj had done good relief work.

END THE COMMUNAL VOTE.

To Mr. Mirza witness declared that so long as the communal vote was in existence troubles were bound to arise. He was in favour of joint electorates which were the only means of building up India as a nation.

Q. Do you know if communism has gained ground in Bombay?

A: I don't wish to commit myself to a statement on this subject, but I say that whilst I sympathise with Labour, the general strike can never be tolerated.

Mr. Mirza: Is there anything wrong in Pan-Islamism if the movement is directed towards uniting the various sections of Islam?

Witness: There is nothing wrong in their getting the various sections together. It cannot be denied that Pan-Islamism is in existence and the Suddhi and Sangathan movements are also there. These movements started with good objects but they have degenerated and the result is conflict between Hindus and Mahomedans.

Asked how he reconciled the suggestion that Government should not interfere in religious matters and at the same time asked the Government to license places of worship witness reiterated that as long as religion did not interfere with the rights of others, Government should not interfere, but once it passed the limit then it was time Government did something. Mr. Tairsee remarked these ideas may be "quixotic" but they were the only remedy.

Concluding he said "The reforms have strengthened the tension between Hindus and Muslims. The communal vote must be done away with and the masses must be educated. This is the only way to solve the Hindu-Muslim question".

The Committee then adjourned to Friday when the evidence of Khan Sahad Khan Ismail, Dr. W. Nunan and Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay will be taken.

NATIONALIST INDIA'S CHALLENGE TO IMPERIALISM

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan on Merits of Nehru Constitution

APPEALS TO MUSLIM YOUTHS TO RISE ABOVE MULLAHISM AND FANATICISM

"The great merit of the Nehru Report is that it neither shows favour to the Hindu nor the Muslim at the other's expense. It is an impartial document and embodies the nation's will. It is the stern challenge of the determined Nationalist India to the arrogant forces of reaction." This was the spirited defence of the Nehru Report made by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the eminent leader of Punjab at a largely attended public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall on Thursday evening. Mr. J. B. Patel presided.

The Maulana speaking in Urdu first recalled the glorious days of Non-co-operation when Muslims and Hindus fraternised with each other. It was not an unusual thing to see Hindus and Muslims crying in unison "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," "Alla Ho Akbar" and "Hindu Mussalman-Ki-Jai." To-day owing to the disgraceful tactics of communalists and interested parties bitterness had been introduced between the two communities. But the speaker was confident that it was only a temporary phase and appealed to the youths to see that the communal canker was no longer fostered. It was up to the Muslim youths to make the first advance and to give the first unmistakable gesture that they were on the side of progress and Nationalism.

SEED OF DISCORD.

Proceeding Maulana Zafar Ali Khan gave a brief history of the relations between the Hindus and Muslims ever since the latter came to India. He then related how after the British came to India the two communities drifted farther and farther away from each other. He then passed on to the time when the Indian National Congress was started. About that time Sir Syed Ahmed started his educational uplift work among the Muslims and established the Aligarh College. The separate electorates were unfortunately instituted in 1909 and for some time the two communities were kept in separate watertight compartments.

WAR AND ASIATIC AWAKENING

Then the war came in 1914. The realisation came when the Jallianwalla Bag tragedy and the Sevres treaty were enacted. The last prestige of Muslim glory in Asia—Osmania Khilafat was smashed. Hindus and Musalmans realised that unless they fraternised, no national progress was possible. Mahatma Gandhi took the lead and there was a great awakening and everybody hoped the day of liberation was coming near.

The speaker went on to narrate how disruptive forces again disorganised the national movement. The Sudhi and Tabligh carried on communal propaganda and both the communities were at loggerheads. Communal disturbances took place everywhere, Hindu and Muslim blood was split in various places. This set the serious-minded and honest politicians of the country like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal, Dr. Ansari and others thinking. They felt that if Hindus and Muslims continued the feud their slavery would only be perpetuated and therefore put their heads together to find out a solution. The Nehru Report, said the Maulana, was the result of the best brains of both the communities.

What was the cause of all these communal bickerings, he asked. Separate electorates, he said, was one of the chief causes that disunited the two communities. What was the sense in asking for separate electorates in the name of Islam? Did it any way strengthen Islam? Could the elected members on the Muslim ticket push forward any of the principal tenets of Islam in the Council? Had they succeeded in compelling the Governor to offer "Namaz" five times a day? Or had they forced the Viceroy in observing fast during the Ramzan? He said it was silly for Mussalmans to insist on separate electorates.

SELF-STYLED LEADERS.

Continuing he asked who were the champions of separate electorates and what right had they to claim that they were the true representatives of the Muslims. What services had these self-constituted leaders done to their Muslim brothers, had they gone to the jails or sacrificed their careers for the public cause? "These are the gentlemen who are chosen to lead the deputation to do propaganda against the Nehru Report in England. But I appeal to the Muslims to beware of them. With all the earnestness at my command I exhort you to fraternise with your Hindu brothers and sisters and lay the foundations to true nationalism".

Continuing he said fanaticism and Mullahism were the causes of the illiteracy, backwardness and ruin of the Muslim community. The Hindus had realised the benefits of education early and made good headway. But the Mussalmans under the influence of fanatical and reactionary Mullahs had found it impossible to progress. He attributed the sad fate of King Amanullah to the evil work of these Mullahs. He also strongly condemned the Purdah system.

MERITS OF NEHRU REPORT.

In his opinion the Nehru Report was an eminently reasonable settlement of the communal question and he asked the Mussalmans to give their full-hearted support to it. The Nehru Report guaranteed Universal Suffrage. This was the fundamental principle of a true democratic rule, for by this a multi-millionaire like Birla got only one vote just what a member of the Red Flag Union of Bombay might get. Secondly the Nehru Report would bring mixed electorates and thus save India all the troubles that were caused by separate electorates. Thirdly it assured a living wage, fair conditions of work and reasonable opportunities to the workers. Finally, it guaranteed religious freedom. It was provided, for example, if three-fourths of the Muslim M.L.A.'s were of opinion that a particular measure infringed their religion, that would be dropped.

The demand for one-third of seats in the Central Legislature in his opinion would not improve the Muslim position as even then they could be in a hopeless minority. The Nehru Report gave about 29 per cent and the addition of four per cent would hardly make any material difference. He would appeal to Mr. Jinnah's patriotism and love of country to drop the demand. He would also appeal to the Hindu leaders to show a broad and generous outlook and not stand in the way of settlement if by granting one-third the two communties could be more closely united. He concluded with a fervent appeal to Muslims to be true nationalists. "Under the Nehru Report your rights are safe—your religion is safe—your culture is safe and your influence is assured." He particularly exhorted the Muslim youths to rise to the mark in this great crisis in India's history and by their patriotism, burning desire for freedom and spirit of suffering unite with other communities and lead the country to emancipation.

NEW MILLS IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

School Fee Agitation & After

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

The temperature has gone down distinctly during the week and there have been showers of rain off and on at night preceded by strong gusts of wind and lightning and thunder. The advent of rain has changed the appearance of our city, and streets and roads are all full of mud and pools of water. The municipality has made no arrangements for the flow of storm water in streets or roads, and people living in streets have to wade through mud. Complaints are made to the officers concerned, but there has been no tangible result as yet. In the Kandoi Pol the road is so full of mud that some shopkeepers on the sides are said to have taken the law in their own hands, and blocked up the road by tying up ropes to prevent vehicular traffic. The condition of the main road is also very pitiable, and pedestrians go about cursing the municipality and motor and carriage drivers when their clothes are spoiled by muddy water. Fortunately for the city the soil here is very sandy and the mud is dried up in a day or so by the sun when the sky becomes clear.

The total number of deaths has gone down to 178 from 216 last week but the death rate is still over of 34 per thousand. Measles are still found to be in our midst and are responsible for 8 deaths in the week ending on Thursday last while consumption has not taken its usual toll of 3 lives per day but has taken 11 only lives in the course of the week.

AS BAD AS EVER.

The water supply of the city is as bad as ever. Complaints are still pouring in from all sides and people are not satisfied with the replies they received from responsible officers. There are several parts of the city where no water has been received from taps for three weeks or more and the officers in charge are unable to help them in any way. All efforts so far have been unsuccessful and people are left to shift for themselves. It is also rumoured that direct water is taken from the stream of the river and the supply in wells at the head works has gone down and this report gains strength from the fact that some times the water from taps is stinking or muddy. If this is a fact there is great danger of some disease breaking out in the city and the Sanitary Committee should warn the people in time if they propose to take direct water from the stream so that those who wish to guard themselves may boil their water before using it in drinking.

The scarcity of our water supply was terribly felt in the course of the week when there was a fire near Raipur Chakla. The fire engines were on the spot but they could not work for more than half an hour as there was no water in the pipes. The result of this was that the fire went on burning ablaze and would have been much more destructive if nature had not sent down some rain just about that time. In spite of this, property worth more than twenty thousand rupees was destroyed by this fire for want of water. While this is the state of the water supply of our city and the condition of our roads is a disgrace to our municipal administration, the board goes on making big projects. Efforts are made from time to time to keep the main road in a fair condition by patchwork, but they are found to have failed miserably.

COMPLAINT AGAINST VEGETABLE VENDORS.

The Chief Officer has filed a complaint against some leading vegetable dealers. The municipality has built a vegetable market in a central part, and the stalls were let out to vegetable dealers after some persuasion when Mr. Vallabhbhai was the president of the municipality. The keepers of these stalls complained of the heavy rents of the stalls and other pin pricks at the hands of underlings, but it is alleged, that every one turned a deaf ear to their complaints and so they decided to vacate the stalls. They have rented a place at some distance and have opened their shops there. The Chief Officer has brought several charges against them in his complaint and what comes out of this affair remains to be seen.

Another affair is the question of letting out shop occupied by silk merchants in Manekchok. These shops are let out for 3 years at a time and the silk merchants have been occupying them for a number of years. Three years back they were let out after some trouble. When the period expired tenders were invited for letting them for a period of three years more. Our councillors however in their great wisdom invited tenders but after the tenders were opened they took in other offers. This policy has been repeatedly condemned in the board. The question of the rents of these shops has been agitating the minds of our councillors for about six months but no solution has yet been found. The board has at last decided to invite fresh tenders and to decide the question of letting out the shops within half an hour after the tenders are opened. The best course for a public body like the municipality is to depend solely upon the tenders received so as to avoid all suspicion.

The question of the appointment of an appellate officer for deciding questions of rents was taken up by the board in the course of the week. The Standing Committee had recommended the names of Mr. Kabraji, a retired Collector, and Mr. Jethalal Adarbhai Patel, a retired Deputy Collector who has worked for some time as appellate officer in the past. The general board however laid aside the recommendations and appointed Mr. Parmodray Munshi to the post.

DARING ROBBERY.

A report has been received that a daring robbery was committed at the Vatwa Railway Station a few mile sfrom here on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Station Master and the Deputy Station Master were beaten by a gang of armed men about midnight on the 18th instant and property worth about nine hundred rupees including cash was taken away.

ADDRESS TO KABALI.

Mr. Kabali is expeced to come down to Ahmedabad for a day or so and a union of the local gymnasiums has been formed for presenting an address to him. Dr. Hariprasad has sent in a proposal before the municipal board also to present an address to him from this municipality and the proposal will be consider in a day or two.

NEW MILL OPENED.

The opening ceremony of the New Commercial Mills on the Naroda Road was performed by Sheth Mangaldas on Monday last. Our Textile industry is passing through critical times at present and still this new mill has been started in our city and some two others are under construction. The cloth market has continued to be dull and mill managers have to reduce their rates in order to command some sale. The yarn market however continues to be fairly active and good business is being carried on in that line.

Mr. Yajnik's College of Commerce has been working in our city for some years and it has shown good results in the last examination.

The Law College of our city has been working for these three years and the results of the Second LL.B. examination are highly creditable to the staff of the institution. Out of 70 candidates that were sent up for the examination 33 have passed out and two of the successful candidates have secured first class honours. One of these candidates has seured two University scholarships. The management of the Law College proves that if our citizens take it upon themselves to start an independent college in the city they would manage it with equal efficiency and the educational facilities given in this manner will be a great advantage to the whole of Gujarat. I hope the question will be taken up in right earnest by some of our leading citizens at an early date.

SCHOOL FEE AGITATION SUBSIDES.

The agitation against the increase of fees in Secondary Schools is still continued by Mr. G. K. Mavlankar and his lieutenants Mr. Keshavlal of Rupasurchand's Pol and Mr. Jadavji Gandhi. Meetings are held every night and speeches are made but they seem to have produced very little effect. Some boys from the lower standards of the Proprietary High School, against which the agitation is mainly directed, have left the School and have gone over to the New High School which was started about three years back by some members of the staff of the Proprietary High School and where the scale of fees has not been revised this year. The Youth League who started the agitation have seen the futility of their efforts and have given up the agitation. The Managing Committee of the Youth League requested Dr. Hariprasad to withdraw his resignation and to continue to be the President of the League and he has continued to be the President now that the fight against Secondary Schools is over. The award of the arbitration board appointed to look into the condition of the City High School and the Tutorial High School was published on Thursday last. The City High School is allowed to increase its fees in the first four standards by annas eight per month and to continue the old scale in the other classes. The Tutorial High School has been working to some advantage as the arbitrators have found from the accounts placed before them. The two schools have accepted the award and the Tutorial High School has begun to charge four annas more per month for games and sports. The award seems to have been given in a hurry, since according to this award the fees in Standard V of the City High School will be annas eight less than in Standard IV. The Proprietary High School charges the revised scale of fees and the higher standards of the School have remained unaffected in spite of the increase. This is due in a large measure to the personality of the proprietors. Mr. G. K. Mavlankar and his men seem to have quarrelled with the Youth League. They want the old scale of fees to be continued, but their agitation is not likely to succeed as the period of changing local schools expires to-morrow.

OVERCROWDING A CONSTANT AND DISTURBING FEATURE

REPORT OF BOMBAY JAIL DEPARTMENT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The annual report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1928 shows that there has been steady progress made in almost all directions by the department during the year under report. In the Presidency Proper the jail accommodation is now sufficient for the number of prisoners that may ordinarily be expected, but overcrowding of the Sind Jails is still a constant and disturbing feature. Though the financial situation in the Presidency was unfavourable during the year the Nasik Road Central Prison was almost completed, the Karachi District Prison was extended, and a considerable part of the buildings of the Sind Convict Gang were reconstructed after the recent disastrous floods. It has not yet been possible, however, to make provision for other highly desirable improvements in particular, for the extension of the Hyderabad Central Prison and of the Larkana Sub-Jail. The need for more accommodation in the Sind Jails is recognised and will be provided for as soon as financial situation permits.

There has been no great change in the total daily Jail population as compared with recent years. The average daily population in 1928 was 12,808 as against 12,979 in 1927 and 12,829 in 1926.

148 prisoners were specially released by order of Government as compared with 157 in the preceding year, while 4,802 prisoners were released under Remission rules as compared with 5,015 during the preceding year.

There has been a regrettable increase in the number of prisoners under 16 years of age. The figure which was 70 in 1925, 57 in 1926 and 35 in 1927 rose again to 53 in the year under report. Twenty-three of these young offenders were awarded sentences of three months or less, five, over three months to six months, eight, over six months to one year, and 17, over one year.

The total number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 admitted during the year was 1,577 males and 81 females as compared with 1,617 males and 85 females in the previous year. Two hundred and fifty-five of the male prisoners were sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail as compared with 208 in 1927. The increase is attributable to the alteration of the rules whereby previously convicted prisoners are now eligible for admission. An increase in habituals was noticed. These numbered 4,017 as against 3,527 in the previous year.

The number of cases of jail offences dealt with by Criminal Courts was 54 as against 48 in the previous year. Fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-five offences wer edealt with by Superintendents as compared with 16,652 in 1927. and 17,332 in 1926.

The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security again fell from 5,686 in 1927 to 5,188 in the year under report. Fetters as a punishment were imposed in 2,222 cases as compared with 3,094 in the previous year.

The number of floggings was 33 as compared with 18 in the previous year. The increase is almost entirely accounted for by the occurrence of two events in which corporal punishment had to be inflicted on an extensive scale so as to preserve discipline. The first one was at Yeravda Central Prison where a communal fight took place in a barrack during the night and though no great harm was done owing to the prompt measure taken for its suppression it might have led to serious disturbances throughout the jail. The Superintendent had the ring-leaders flogged. At Shikarpur Special Prison a conspiracy was formed to attack a prisoner and the prisoners concerned in it were flogged.

The report acknowledges the work done by the various Released Prisoners' Aid Societies in the Presidency, and by those who have voluntarily given their services for the moral and religious instruction of prisoners."

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA UNFIT FOR PILGRIM TRAFFIC

—:o:—

R. I. M. SURVEYOR'S EVIDENCE BEFORE HAJ COMMITTEE

CONTROL OF MUSAFFARKHANAS SUGGESTED

The Haj Inquiry Committee resumed its sittings on Wednesday. Commander Webb, Principal Engineer and Surveyor, R.I.M., in his oral evidence, described in detail the duties of his department. There were four surveyors for the Pilgrim Department and each surveyor was responsible for his own work. The surveyors also saw that the materials for the temporary infectious diseases hospital were available and inspected the disinfectant apparatus. It would be impossible to allow latrine accommodation in the lower deck as the smell would be unbearable.

PROVISION OF SPACE FOR EACH PILGRIM.

The survey department issued certificates as to how many pilgrims a ship could carry. The certificate was signed by the Port Officer and exposed to view so that all might see. The space provided for each pilgrim was greater than that provided for a deck passenger in native passenger shipping even on a long voyage. Every pilgrim ship was inspected before proceeding on its voyage to the Hedjaz. This would prevent any serious diminution of space for the accommodation of pilgrims. He repudiated the suggestion that the shipping companies persuaded the surveyors to license them for a larger number of passengers than they could really be licensed for. In every case the exact measurements of the ship was taken which were available in the surveyor's office for inspection by any responsible body. When alterations were made in boats they were shown in the measurements.

To a question from Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola he replied that every pilgrim was entitled to six square feet on the deck. The number of pilgrims was conditioned both by the allowance of sixteen superficial feet on the lower deck and on the allowance of six square feet on the upper deck. They did not measure any space which they were satisfied would not be available for pilgrims.

The Committee at this stage decided to visit a pilgrim ship at 8 a.m. on Friday.

Continuing his evidence, Commander Webb stated that cargo boats were converted into pilgrim ships, but in the case of new boats adapted for pilgrims' traffic, the question of their retention to that traffic had been specially considered. The further examination of the witness will be continued to-morrow at 11 a.m.

UNSUITABLE PORTS FOR PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

When the Committee assembled after recess, Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Ali Baaka, J.P., gave evidence. In his written statement he said that it would be better if the ports of Calcutta and Madras were closed for pilgrim traffic. He was of opinion that the representatives of the shipping companies should be included in the Haj Committee as they would be of great help to those committees.

He said that any legislation to fix passage fares would prevent healthy competition and would encourage underhand methods. There should, however, be a uniform standard of rates as regards these fares.

CONTROL OF MUSAFARKHANAS.

The musafarkhanas should be placed under the control of the Pilgrim Department to enable them to make better arrangements for pilgrims. He was opposed to any system of having moallims licensed. Pilgrims were generally reluctant to lay any complaints they might have before the police as they were afraid of being delayed in Bombay. He would, therefore, suggest the appointment of a Muslim officer, whose sole duty should be to inquire into the cognisable offences reported to him by pilgrims.

PATNA, June 26.

The programme of business for the next session of the Bihar Legislative Council shows that six days have been allotted for discussion of non-official bills and resolutions and five, for official business.

His Excellency Mr. J. D. Sifton, the acting Governor of Bihar, received and replied to addresses of welcome from the Ranchi District Board, the Ranchi Municipality, the Landholders' Association, and the Chota Nagpur Improvement Society at Government House, Ranchi, this morning.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S WARNING TO MOTORISTS

—:o:—

Speed, not the "Summum Bonum of Life"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Throughout a life of continuous bustle lived among crowds for nearly thirty years I cannot recall a serious accident though I can many narrow escapes. But in Almoda on the day of my entry, i.e., 18th instant, and after a crowded meeting, as I was returning to my host's house, a villager named Padamsing who came rushing as villagers do to the car for "darshan" met with what proved to be a fatal accident. He could not dodge the car in time, fell and the car ran over him. He was quickly carried by kind bystanders to the hospital where he received the utmost attention and hope was entertained that he would survive. He was strongly built and brave. He lived for two days, his pulse was good, he was taking nourishment. But the heart suddenly stopped on 20th instant, at 3-15. Padamsing died leaving an orphan boy 12 years old.

Death or lesser accidents generally do not give me more than a momentary shock, but even at the time of writing this I have not recovered from the shock. I suppose it is because I feel guilty of being party to Padamsing's death. I have found chauffeurs to be almost without exception hot-tempered, easily excitable and impatient, as inflammable as the petrol with which they have to come in daily contact. The chauffeur of my car had more than a fair share of all these shortcomings. For the crowd through which the car was struggling to pass he was driving rashly. I should have either insisted on walking or the car proceeding only at a walking pace till we had been clear of the crowd. But constant motor riding had evidently coarsened me, and freedom from serious accidents produced an unconscious but unforgivable indifference to the safety of pedestrians. This sense of the wrong is probably responsible for the shock. It is well with Padamsing. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant has assured me that the son will be well looked after. Padamsing received attention at the hospital which monied men might have envied. He was himself resigned and at peace. But his death is a lesson to me as, I hope, it would be to motorists. Although I may be twitted about my inconsistency, I must repeat my belief that motoring in spite of all its advantages is an unnatural form of locomotion. It therefore behoves those who use it to restrain their drivers and to realise that speed is not the "summum bonum" of life and may even be no gain in the long run. I have never been clear in my mind that my mad rush through India has been all to the good. Anyway Padamsing's death has set me thinking furiously.

AFGHANISTAN OF AMANULLAH KHAN

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(Continued from page 6.)

mentality. The "Darul Talif" or the department of publication, which is occupied with the compilation of educational works had its "*Majmue Askari*". Economy was represented by "Majella Sarvet." There were some ten periodicals of which "Amane Afghan" was the best known. The better class of periodicals drew their inspiration from Egypt, Turkey, Persia. Anglo-Indian papers were cited copiously with exacerbation. The "Statesman" and the "Civil and Military Gazette" came in for castigations like "an absolute lie" spread over four spacious columns (Bogdanov in "Islamic Culture.") I noticed the "Anis" often boldly criticising Government policy. Public opinion was sufficiently cultivated to start what was in fullness of time to correspond to a University. There were warm discussions as to the subjects to be taught there. Was it to be the centre of a revival of Avisena, Razi, Gazali, Ibn Khaldun? Was it to be unadulterated occidental science?

Whatever its programme, the need of a seat of learning was felt beyond all doubt. There was simultaneously the question of the acquisition of knowledge at home or abroad. Certain people were for education at home. King Amanullah was for combining instruction with travel. His partisans relied on the Islamic traditional dictum which bids you go even to China in search of knowledge.

LINGUISTIC MEDIUM.

Then came the problem of the linguistic medium. Persian, so long the language of Court and culture, was regarded as alien idiom. Pashtu, of Iranian origin, was looked up to as the national tongue. At one time Amanullah was inclined towards its adoption. Morgenstrine, who gives as many dialects to Afghanistan as are found in an answering area of India, no doubt upset the calculations of the extreme patriots. The King delivered often his impassioned and impromptu speeches in Pashtu. The crowds hung on his lips. Discoursing on poetry and art, an Afghan paper quoted Taine and his view that the world is conquered by poets, and that nothing can resist the charm of a work of art. The Afghan "Military Review" was the reverse of a militant and bellicose piece of journalism. It kept its readers in touch with technique of art of war and multiplied avowals touching Afghanistan's resolve to secure a period of political tranquillity. Aggression was a negation of the young Afghan's creed. It was peace which was essential for the development of the resources of the country. The question of hygiene was nor neglected. Much stress was laid even in the War Office Bulletins on the position of the women in society. The young Afghan officers received their lessons of gallantry and chivalry in the columns of the "Military Review." In town planning, Afghanistan took as its models no Indian city. The first to have a municipality, the *Baladiya*, was Mazare Sharrif, much nearer the Soviet Orbit of influence.

ATTACHMENT TO LAND.

In the midst of the profound transformation of the country the mass of the populace was spontaneously drawn to the one section of the celebration of the annual Independence Day, dealing with the agricultural exhibition.

The King put on his national dress and ploughed the first furrow. This moving rustic ceremony reaches back to high antiquity. It is in the Avesta, as a matter of fact, that we find the intense attachment to land and glorification of agriculture, the sanctification of tillage, as an article of faith. The Afghan King's initial operation as ploughman was a living emblematic relic of Zoroastrianism. Hence my repeated claim that Afghanistan has as much sentimental claim on the Parsis as Persia itself.

The vital importance of Afghanistan to India, as Mrs. Annette Beveidge shows, is obvious from the fact that all the great invaders marched through the North Western passes into the country. Alexander of Macedon moved from Charikar to Charsadda in 327 B.C. The Sultan Mohamud Ghazni in the 10th century came down the Kurram valley. Mohamud of Ghor who was murdered in 1206 followed nearly the same route, Chingiz Khan in the 14th century proceeded across Balkh, Bamian, Peshawar and Bajaur. Timur in the 13th century from Samarkand serged through the Andarab valley. Babar in 1519 penetrated the Khaibar Pass. Nadirshah in 1738 took the route of Kabul, Khaibar, Indus.

TEMPORARY SET-BACK.

Afghanistan that I saw was improved upon during the interval after which it was visited by Mr. Kaurak. The impressions of this gentleman were obtained when the country was probably at its zenith in the Amanullah regime. To me the modernisation did not give the appearance of a mushroom growth. The setback that the country has suffered is not irretrievable to the reasonable optimist though a very severe one it is. Any way it was not fanaticism of the reactionaries but the treachery of the people who used religion to serve their selfish ends which brought about the catastrophe. Unbelievers themselves, the miscreants exploited the cheap religious fervour of imbecile zealots. The structure has tumbled down but the foundations appear to have been laid with forethought and prescience. King Amanullah has created a mentality which will impel the young Afghans to reassert themselves, after the temporary blast of deliberate exploiters of religion has spent its diabolical force. And Afghanistan has true sons like Minister Hadi who clung to the last to the fallen ruler,—among the faithless, faithful only he.

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What the People Say

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY TRAINS

REGULAR IN THEIR IRREGULARITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We are passing through a great event without anybody having the good sense to pay it the tribute it deserves. "Urbs Prima" is in the process of being made "urbs primitive" and that too more successfully and more practically than the poor "saint of Sabarmati" can dream to achieve by his wheel. People are on the eve of realizing —which is only the first step to adopting—the benefits of the good old days of the bullock cart—the vehicle of slow but sure journey.

People now do not require to be impressed with the truth of the fact that the talk of bridging vast distances and eliminating space and time is mere moonshine! Bombay cannot and would not be allowed to move out into the so-called model suburbs and garden cities from the hallowed grounds of Mamadevi and Zaveri Bazar, Bhoivada and Bhuleshwar or for the matter of that Bhendi Bazar. If there still be a sceptic let him approach our dear old "Bibi shy," (shy of progress), who true to its name has not a word to say about this stupendous service of hers to "Old Bombay" in her mighty publicity campaign! The Bibi may churlishly be called "uncertain coy and hard to please" but ask any clerk who must reach his Office at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) and the reply will come "pat" that she is really a (ad) ministering angel (or a devil!) in so far as she—more often than not earns him the whacks on his back of the lashing tongue of his boss for arriving late at the Office.

The thing is approaching to be a scandal and it is high time that the Bombay public—so loud in criticizing the administration of its neighbours bestirs itself and enters a vigorous protest against the vagaries of the so-called electric trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who have now earned the soubriquet of being regularly irregular and causing confusion worse confounded. If there is no sufficient staff the multitude of "the tickets—please—wallas" can be replaced by good electricians.—Yours, etc.,

"THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED"

Bombay, June 25.

II.

Sir,—In the interest of the public travelling by the B. B. and C. I. Railway I shall be pleased if you will kindly give the following lines some place in your paper and oblige.

It is reported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Authorities that the Railway looks to the convenience of its passengers. In most cases many will admit this. In rainy season sometimes owing to some defects in electrification on the line for which of course the authorities are helpless for the inconvenience to the passengers.

The intention of this notice is only to draw the attention of the Railway Authorities to the inconvenience suffered by the passengers at Churchgate Station by the closing of the gate at the end of that station on the down side which was used hitherto by the passengers, specially during the hours of arrivals and departures of office goers in the Fort. I have personally seen this and to-day at 10-30 a.m., I as usual thinking those doors of the gate to have been opened went there to get through but to my utter surprise I found them locked. There were many other passengers when this happened. We saw the stationmaster at the time but he said he could do nothing in the matter meaning thereby as I understand to approach some higher Authorities to redress the grievance of the passengers.

The stationmaster on being asked by us "why the doors of the gate were closed" declined to give any answer. It is to be considered that during office hours there is a heavy toll of traffic and to cope with it, it has been thought fit by the Authorities from a very long period to have two passages for the passengers to go from and come into the station. Apparently only one central gate for traffic is likely to create inconvenience.

Will the Authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railways therefore look into the matter and just arrange to unlock the locked gate and by doing this will they facilitate the passengers by allowing them to go to the Fort side without going over a wide pool? Or to put a board at the closed gate showing the reason why it has been closed.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. CHHAYA.

Narayen-Nivas,
Vile-Parle,
June 26.

MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS OF BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When schools re-open after a long holiday, there is a great deal of natural excitement, among teachers and pupils, and with expectation of seeing something of this, I visited several Urdu schools to-day in Nagpara, Temkar, Yakub Street, Budder Bagh, etc., I came home with a sick feeling of despair, and though there was no rain from 10-30 to 3-30, the attendance was extremely meagre, the teachers willing but utterly helpless—as the very atmosphere breathed of listlessness, no scope of advance or expansion is possible under the existing arrangement. Many teachers were also absent. Most of the women teachers—including head-mistresses were untrained. (The Khandia Street Training class which is incurring an expenditure of 1500 p.m. and which has been in existence for sometime, has not shown any results up to now. What chances are there, then, of imparting any kind of education to the masses? The following are my observations:—

1. School are located in dirty chawls, owners living in the premises; the common entrance and staircase, and environs extremely filthy.

2. Fowl air pervades the atmosphere, as loiterers from the streets go up and use the sanitary conveniences! (A dangerous practice).

3. Girls' and boys' schools are located in the same building—the same entrance and the same staircase, (an extremely ugly principle).

4. I asked several girls to read and write, and they were incapable of doing so from books supposed to have been finished by them.

5. Some hideous coloured woollen and paper stuff was heaped up in case and called 'hand-work'!! I asked to see what the girls actually had for sewing in their hands, and the mistresses were incapable of producing a single specimen after fumbling about a good deal.

6. The girls as usual were very dirty, and in most cases with no books or materials at all. The mistresses willing but incapable, and very anaemic.

7. The taps in almost all cases were running free, and since no one paid the slightest attention to it, the practice was apparently nothing unusual.

8. I found from the visitors' books that the Lady Superintendent was a frequent visitor, and all her remarks showed that she was well satisfied. My attention was drawn to her English, and here are a few specimens:—"Cansul leave" for "casual" leave—"Faund" for 'found'—"misteress" for "mistress."—"Roit" for riot—"Faund" for 'found'—"misteress" for "standard"—"Infaint" class for "infant class"—"Comming" for "coming"—"Watch of this school was not right"!! Did she mean the time-piece or supervision? Is the Lady Superintendent supposed to know English It would be to her interest if she indulged in a language with which she was conversant.

9. From the books it was apparent that hardly any members of the Schools Committee, have ever taken any trouble to visit the schools. Are they then justified in insisting on sticking to a job in which they are not interested.

10. The Budder Bagh School was the worst. There was no attendance to speak of. There were five women sprawling in the verandah, and on inquiry the head-mistress confessed that the attendance was very poor. The Budder Baph School is incurring an expence of over 500 p.m. Two Maamas are retained to force girls from far-off quarters, as girls from the neighbourhood do not care to attend it.

I should like to ask the Corporation whether they think it is right to go on squandering away precious public monies in the manner that they are doing. Foundation education is the only education that really matters in the making of life—nation and country, and if the child is going to be brought up in these "Chambers of Horrors" he will naturally result in a crippled imbecile.

Finally, the Municipal Urdu Schools are in an alarming state of neglect and mismanagement. Re-organisation and better supervision by a capable body are very strongly urged,—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

June, 22.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD DO NOW?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that the Court of Inquiry is to be shortly set up by the Government in connection with the present Bombay mill strike deadlock it is now the public's duty, in the interests of themselves and the workmen, to advise the workmen to resume work, as it is clear that the Girni Kamgar Union is not yet prepared to call off the strike. This can only be done by a concerted effort and I would suggest that for this purpose a Propaganda Committee appointed by the citizens of Bombay is required. There is still, therefore, the necessity of the Citizens' Conference for selecting the persons for the above Committee. The Conference will do well to select those persons who have been in the past doing a good deal for the cause of Bombay Labour.

In order to guide the labour of this city properly, it is advisable that there should be only one Union for the textile industry in order to avoid friction between different Unions with different policy and different interests.

Meanwhile a new Union is being started by me which will be styled as Swadesh Girni Kamgar Sangh (Union) with a Khadi White Flag as its symbol. The chief aim of this Union would be among others to make a common cause with the present foreign cloth boycott movement and thus help Labour to get a fair portion of the increased profits thus earned by the mill industry.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR,
Nyayya Hakka Samrakshak Kacheri.
Byculla Bridge, June 22.

"SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"G. K N." says that Parbhus and Parsis were the traditional writers and regrets that the Tamilian journalist might, in the course of time, impair the orthography of Indian vocables naturalised in English language. This is an Indian's care for a few words But, if an Englishman hears the Parbhu saying "adhuvance" for advance and the Parsi saying "misther" for mister, I am sure he will be terribly afraid of his own language being handle by them with an imminent prospect of this phonetism finding its way to spelling. I will thank "G. K.N." if he will let me know the language responsible in the above and other similar cases.

Regarding "G.K.N's" regret for the increase of South Indians in a Commercial Town of *South India*, I have to say this. In Tamil Nadu, the population of domiciled Parbhus and Marathi Brahmins is several times greater than that of Tamilians in Bombay. They are found there not only in Madras Town but in petty villages also. Their presence there is not such a regret to the native Tamilians as its vice versa appears to be to "Indegenous" "G. K. N."—Yours, etc.,

A.

MUSLIMS IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay has recognised the principle of appointing one Deputy Educational Inspector and one Head Master of a High School in Northern Division.

Wil lthe Hon. Minister put that principle into effect and appoint Mr. Imranali Ahmadi, a senior Deputy Educational Inspector, as the District Deputy Educational Inspector in Northern Division? A post of Deputy Educational Inspector Broach has recently fallen vacant. The Minister is requested to be courageous to put the principle into action by providing him there instead of adopting a smooth course of putting him at a post where one Muslim is already and ably working.

Gujarat Muslims expect better treatment from a Muslim Minister without being unjust and unfair to others.—Yours, etc.

GUJARAT MUSLIM.

BIRTH CONTROL AND BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—*Apropos* of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas's resolution in the Municipal Corporation in favour of giving Birth Control information in Municipal dispensaries and hospitals, one is surprised to see the ineptitude of the arguments opposed to it. The statewent may by Mr. Soares about Holland is particularly remarkable. He says:—"In Holland information relating to birth control was given in all the public clinics with approval of Government; but the result was that birth rate there was higher than in those countries where no such information was given." This is, of course, not true, but granting that it is for argument's sake, what inference does he want to draw from it? Does he perchance imagine that you get more children if you know how to prevent conception? This is an absurdity even if the means employed were otally ineffective. As it happens, the modern means of birth-control are nearly 100 per cent. effective in the hands of careful people. As it happens also, Holland is one of the finest examples of the benefits of birth-control. It is one of the happiest countries in the world, with a very low death-rate, which, of course, implies good health all round, and there is no unemployment. The Dutch have even increased several inches in stature during the fifty years that they have been practising birth-control. One would expect corporators to have a little more intelligence.

As for his other argument, that unmarried women would also get the information and proceed forthwith to become immoral, may I point out that the information is even now available to unmarried women who can read? Apart from the innumerable books in English, there is my booklet in Marathi and one in Gujerati by Mr. G. N. Modak of Baroda. All that Mr. Soares can, therefore, do is to prevent the knowledge from reaching the illiterate classes. Even that is not easy, as they can get it from their more fortunate sisters or from people like me by word of mouth.

Even Mr. Soares apparently admits that the knowledge is legitimately needed by the most virtuous married women. Are these women then to suffer untold misery in order to save the virtue of those on the borderland, whom ignorance alone prevents from becoming immoral? This is arrant nonsense. What is virtue worth if it is due to fear?

The backward element in the Corporation has won the day for the time being. One can only hope that they will see their folly soon and that we shall not have to wait till they die out.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

20, Bhatwadi Street,
Bombay June 26.

THIRD CLASS TICKET FOR SECOND CLASS FOR INVALID'S SERVANT

EXCESS CHARGE REFUNDED BY RY. COMPANY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 20th instant in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P., when the following resolutions were passed:—

On receipt of a complaint that an invalid lady travelling from Porbunder to Grant Road by 2nd class accompanied by a maid servant holding a 3rd class ticket was charged excess fare, this Association pointed out to the authorities of Porbander and other State Railways, that under the rule for invalids, the maid servant was entitled to travel in second class holding a 3rd class ticket. The State Railway authorities refunded the excess fare money. It was resolved to thank the Railway and to request to draw the attention of the staff to the rule concerned.

Upon the request of this Association to the Manager, Jamnagar Dwarka Railway, to grant receipts for the free allowance of luggage to passengers when it is within the free allowance, the Railway authorities consented and advised the Traffic superintendent to issue such receipts whenever demanded by passengers. It was resolved to thank the Railway authorities.

On request of this Association to provide separate Refreshment rooms for Hindus and Mohamadons at new Victoria Terminus Station, the G. I. P. Railway authorities have kindly provided the same at the new station for which the Company was thanked.

The Association requested the G. I. P. Railway authorities to provide waiting room for 1st and 2nd class passengers at Victoria Terminus Station (suburban) by converting one of the two waiting rooms for ladies for the use of 1st and 2nd class passengers; but the Company refused on the plea that there is no necessity to provide a waiting room for 1st and 2nd class in the local station building and passengers coming before the local trains may use the benches at the platforms. It was resolved to record the letter.

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ASSAM FACED WITH DESTITUTION

—:o:—

Official Account of Flood Havoc

SHILLONG, June 25.

Owing to the interruption of communications the Government of Assam has not been in a position to issue any statement giving definite facts as regards the damage done by floods. With the subsidence of the floods communication is now being restored, though there are still some places in the Cachar District from which no reports have been received.

In the Assam Valley the rivers, Kopili and Borpani, and the Jamuna in Nowgong district began to rise on June 9 and by 12th they were in full flood. Warning was given at once to villagers further down to remove to higher ground which in some cases could only be the railway embankment. This was breached in several places between Silghat and Chaparmukh.

Considerable damage was done to the South Trunk Road and one ferry boat was sunk while carrying mails.

By June 15, despite the difficulties in obtaining boats and boatmen the relief parties organised by the Kopili Relief Fund Committee composed by officials and non-officials were at work distributing supplies in all affected areas. Apart from Rs. 1,000 sent by the Government at once for the relief of immediate distress subscriptions in money and food grains were raised locally. The Commissioner of Assam Valley Division after visiting Nowgong reported on June 22 that flood was subsiding slowly.

There have been no loss of human life and only a few cattle was drowned.

30,000 DRIVEN FROM HOMES.

It is estimated that about 30,000 people were driven from their homes when the flood first came about. Half of these have been able to reoccupy their houses but the rest were either living on "machans" in their houses or on the nearest high land.

All the distressed areas have been explored and it may be taken as certain hat no affected village has escaped notice.

Worse areas are those near the junction of the Kopili and the Jamuna and around Dharamtul. Well over 2,000 maunds of rice have already been distributed. It is estimated that 1,500 maunds a week will be required for the next two and a half weeks.

The Forest Department has been ordered to give every assistance on receipt of further report from the Commissioner. Necessary funds will placed at his disposal for distribution in agricultural loans.

SURMA VALLEY FLOODS.

The floods in the Surma Valley were on a large scale. There was heavy rainfall in the Hills surrounding Cachar and in Milchar about 40 inches in excess of the normal. The Hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway breached in many places on 11th June and by 12th the whole of Silchar town except the offices, Police Lines, Jail and buildings on tiles were under water. Rice was at once sent to the interior of the district distribution.

The plains portion of the district which was inundated covers an area of some 1,000 square miles. Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned for gratuitous relief.

On the 15th June in was reported that many villages were completely under water and the Bengal Government were asked to arrange for the immediate despatch of 5,000 maunds of rice by a special steamer. Communications with Silchar were maintained by the loan of a motor boat from the Burma Oil Company at Badarpur.

The Director of Agriculture, Bengal, was prompt in sending 2,000 maunds of rice on the 18th June from Narayanganj and 3,000 maunds on the 19th. The active response of the Bengal Government in fact saved the situation.

The Commissioner arrived at Sylhet on the 20th and reported that the flood was subsiding and that relief work was being organised. Communications were again interrupted and up to the present there are still portions of the district from which no reports have been received. Rice in transit from Chittagong and at Badarpur under consignment to Tinsukia by rail was commandered and sent out with relief parties to all these villages which could be reached by boat.

HEAVY CASULTY LIST.

The Bengal Government were asked on the 21st to arrange for the despatch of another 5,000 maunds of rice. On the 22nd another Rs. 8,000 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for gratuitous relief.

The Commissioner reported from Silchar that considerable number of fatalities were recorded, but that the information was still incomplete. Cattle mortality had been very heavy. The public health remained good despite unfavourable conditions.

The Director of Public Health left for Sildhar the day after the intimation of the floods was received with three epidemic units and is now in Silchar. The difficulty of the position is aggravated by the fact that the Silchar hospital was flooded and instruments and medicines damaged. The supply of medical stores was also sent from Shillong on the 22nd.

The Commissioner reported that relief operations continued, but were hampered by low stocks of rice. He added that reports of lawlessness and extensive robberies and thefts which appeared in the press were totally untrue.

COMMUNICATION DIFFICULT

Communication has been extremely difficult and it is feared in part of the district, from which no news has been received, some villages must have had to depend on their own resources. Every effort is being made to reach them. The present flood is the highest local flood ever known, having exceeded that of 1916 by 3-1/2 feet.

Public offices have been closed as they are filled with refugees. The suspension of the collections of revenue has been ordered and the Forest Department has been asked to facilitate the extraction of building and thatching materials from the forest reserves. For the next three months the immediate need, apart from re-building houses and food supplies, is the supply of suitable paddy seed for re-sowing.

The latest telegrams from the Commissioner report that the floods in Silchar continue to subside, but the existing stocks are nearly exhausted. Consignments are being hurried by steamers, which can now pass under the bridge at Fenchuganj.

A large number of breaches on all important roads are being reported. All steps possible are being taken to re-open temporary communications with the interio,. Discipline and public order continue to be excellent. It is reported that it is impossible to estimate the number of fatalities due to the floods, but there is reason to believe that the number is likely to prove less than was anticipated.

CROPS ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

The destruction of crops in the low-lying areas in the Cachar district has been complete and enormous damage has been done to houses and other properties. Tea gardens have suffered severely in certain areas and thousands of acres of tea have been submerged for a considerable time, but the gardens as a whole did not suffer as much as the rest of the district. Up to 24th June 960 bags of rice on public account and 560 bags on private account have been received and distributed. Clothes will be required in the outlying villages, where many villagers have escaped with difficulty, leaving all their belongings.

Agricultural loans on a large scale will be inevitable and Rs. 4,00,000 have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for this purpose. In Sylhet communications have not been interrupted to the same extent as in Silchar, though accurate information as regards the flood damage is not available for the whole of Karimganj and a major part of Kamalghat. The total area affected is, like Silchar a greater portion of the district or some 5,000 square miles.

CATTLE MORTALITY.

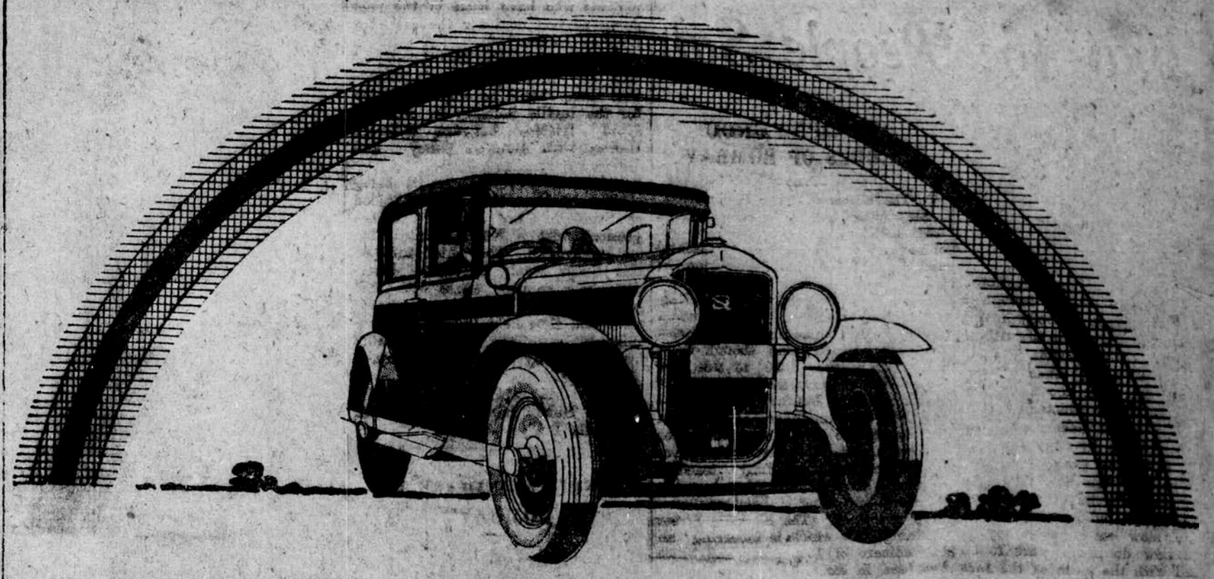
It is estimated that 20 to 30 per cent. of the cattle are dead and it is feared this mortality will increase for want of fodder. The early rice crops in the area have been completely destroyed with no hope of re-sowing; jute crops have also been destroyed. No loss of lives from flood or starvation has been reported. Water is reported to be unfit for drinking in the flooded area and an outbreak of epidemic disease is feared.

The situation is slowly improving, but gratuitous relief is still necessary. The flood water is subsiding about a feet a day. The Deputy Commissioner reports that relief parties, including the Swaraj Party, have been very hopeful and their co-operation is most cordial in all the flooded areas. This concerted action has been a welcome feature.

A Flood Relief Committee has been formed at Sylhet for the relief of the suffering in the Surma Valley. At present the Assam Government has sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 45,000 in gratuitous relief in the district of Sylhet.

His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond, the Governor of Assam has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Bengal:—I wish to express the grateful thanks of the Assam Government for the efficient help rendered by your Government and officers in sending supplies to Silchar. Your prompt action saved the situation.

His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson replied as follows: On behalf of my Government and myself I would like to express our deep sympathy in regard to the calamity, which has befallen the province of Assam by the flood. Any assistance we can render will be readily accorded.—A. P.



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FAMINE IN C. P.

—:o:—

APPEAL FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESS

Govind Das, a Member of the Council of State, writes from Raja Gokul Das Palace, Jubbulpore:—

"It is a cruel irony of the that Jubbulpore and its surrounding districts, which were known in mediaeval days as the "granary of Central India," should have been failing, for the last few years, a prey to the visitation of severe famines. The Narbudda floods of 1926, the consequent bad condition of soil in 1927, the rust of 1928 and the all-destroying frost, following in the wake of the cold wave that through the country this year, have continuously caused the failure of the only and the important rabi crop. The people did endure what could not be cured for three years but this year's complete failure of crops has proved to be the proverbial last straw. A large number of people are practically starving and within a few months will be actually dying, if speedy relief is not afforded to them. Besides the labouring classes there are "pardanashin" ladies, friendless children and destitute and diseased men and women who badly require to be relieved. The miseries of the famine-stricken people can be better imagined than described. One poor meal was the order of the day some time back. Now-a-days scarcely even a single meal is available to lots of people and in the near future meals will begin to consist of leaves of trees and other uneatables. It is high time that all should come forward with generous assistance and save people from dying of starvation. I beg to appeal to my countrymen in the name of humanity and on behalf of our starving brothers and sisters to help.

I take upon myself the whole responsibility of the proper management of funds that will be forthcoming as the result of this appeal. I have chalked out a carefully considered plan of starting an Ashram through which to give relief to the starving people immediately. Later on, the Ashram will utilise the money in other village uplift work and for the amelioration of the condition of the backward and poor communities, which inhabit the Jubbulpore district and the province in large numbers. I assure every charitably-minded person that his money will be properly utilised and accounts duly published.

All moneys and gifts will be gratefully received by me directly."

DONATIONS.

A list of the Donors to the Ashram for relieving famine distress and doing other village up lift work, is given below:—

Raja Baldeo Dass Jugalkisbore Birla, Benares. Rs.—1500/-; Hon. Raja Sir S. R. N. Annamala Chhetiyer, Madaras. Rs.—500/-; Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mittra, Simla. Rs.—250/-; Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Sarandas, Lahore. Rs.—250/-; Hon. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Wardha. Rs.—350/-; Hon. Sir George Schuster, Simla. Rs.—200/-; Hon. Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammulullah, Bhikampur (Aligarh U.P.). Rs.—200/-; Hon. Sir C. L. Corbett, Simla. Rs.—200/-; Seth Haridas Onkardas, Malkapur (Berar). Rs.—200/-; Seth Ramnath Jaju, Erendol (Khandesh). Rs.—200/-; Hon. Col. Nawab Sir Umer Hayat Khan, Kalra (Punjab). Rs.—150/-; Hon. Major Nawab Mohmmad Akber Khan Hoti (N. W. P.). Rs.—150/-; Hon. Mr. E. Burdon Simla. Rs.—150/-; Hon. Raja Sir Harnani Singh, Jullandur (Punjab). Rs.—100/-; Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Kurri Sudhauli (U. P.). Rs.—100/-; Hon. Sir George Rainey, Simla. Rs.—100/-; Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, Simla. Rs.—100/-; Hon. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Simla. Rs.—100/-; Hon. Mr. L. Graham, Simla. Rs. 100/-; Hon. Mr K. B. Harper Rangoon. Rs. 100/-. Hon. Babu Rama Prasad Mukerji, Calcutta, Rs.—100/-; Hon. Sir Pherozo, C. Sethna, Bombay. Rs.—100/-; Raja Govindlal Piti, Bombay. Rs.—100/-; Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis, Nagpur. Rs.—100/-; Seth Nagarmal Puddar, Nagpur. Rs.—100/-; Sir Busheshawar Dass Daga, Nagpur. Rs.—100/-; Seth Paramsukh Das Rathi, Khamgaon (Berar). Rs.—100/-.

Donations received since publication of the list:—

H. H. Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, Rs.—2000/-. Sir Victor Sassoon, London. Rs.—500/-. H. M. Metha, Esq. Bombay. Rs.—200/-; Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh Ahmedabad. Rs.—150/- Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh M.L.A., Munger (Bihar). Rs.—100/-.

Our picture is from a Snapshot of Miss E. A. West, of Silt Road, Wisbech, Cambs., England, who writes:—"I was suffering from a very bad attack of Blood Poisoning and Eczema in my feet and hand. My feet became so bad that I could not walk, and I could only use my hand a very little; but now, after taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, I can walk again (recently I walked 2½ miles), and I can use my hand to do almost anything. I am quite proud of my recovery, thanks to your Blood Mixture, and shall always recommend it. I have already recommended it to one man for Rheumatism, and he tells me it is doing him good."

Profit by Miss West's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Blood Poisoning and Eczema Expelled

By Cleansing the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

Don't hide your face!

YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

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DR. I. M. MALLICK'S

IC-MIC COOKER

BEST in the Market

29, College Street, : : : CALCUTTA

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 27

Barpeta, Rodge, Busrah.
Castalia, Casthuess, Liverpool.
Noadic, Kalastrom, Durban.
Aungban, Budsley, Rangon.
Shinnoh Maru, Yonki, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.

Start, Nelson, Bangkok.
Vasna, Hails, Busrah.

LOADING.

June 27.

Steamer Castaliz for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Mantua, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 13th inst., a general cargo and 81 passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Castalia:—The G. T. Coy's steamer Castalia, arrived in habour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nordic:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Nordic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Aungban:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy's steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. Sinnoh Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Sinnoh Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Start:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Start, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Larkana and Sukkur. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were practically stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	24 to 71
Gujarat	34 to 47
Konkan	17 to 30
Deccan	17 to 51
Karnatak	10 to 23

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York June 26.

Demand Bills 484.31.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 26.

Silver—Market is quiet. Very little doing.

Spot 24 3/16.

Forward 24 1/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 26.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4:4-11 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, June 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers £17:12:6, June/July.

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Shipment sellers £17:12:6 July/Aug.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment to Hull sellers £15:15:8, June/July.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £18:11:3. June/July.

LINSEED OIL.

Londoe, June 26.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers 28/3 July/Aug.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers 28/4-1/2 Sept-Dec.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 26.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 16-3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, June 26.

July close at 8s. 0-1/8d. 2-5/8d.

Oct. close at 8s. 5-1/8d.—2-3/8d.

Dec. close at 8s. 8-1/4d.—2-1/4d.

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL & C. P.

EXTENDS IN BIHAR ORISSA & U.P.

POONA, June 27.

Monsoon has been strong in Bengal and Central Provinces and is normally active on the West Coast and in Burma. It has extended in Bihar and Orissa and East United Provinces. Scattered duststorms have continued in north-west India and local rain has fallen in North-West Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Berar, Konkan, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, east United Provinces, Central Provinces east and north Punjab, Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half inch; Kyaukpyu three Akyab two; Tavoy one; Mergui, Rangoon, Bassein, Toungoo, Minbu three-quarters; Lashio, Bhamo half; Cherrapunji six; Darjeeling five; Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh four; Jalpaiguri, Ranchi, two; Narayanganj, Jessore, Daltonganj one; Chittagong, Hazaribagh three-quarters; Hukitala, Cuttack, Gaya, Dhubri half; Gorakhpur four; Akola, Raipur three; Benares, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore one; Amraoti, Kanker three-quarters; Nagpur, Pendra, Dehra Dun half; Allahabad quarter; Dalhousie one and half; Ambala, Sonamarg, Simla half; Marmugao three; Aurangabad, Mangalore two; Calicut, Cochin one; Mercara three-quarters; Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Raichur half; Hyderabad, Kodaikanal quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Bengal, increase in Bihar and North-East Punjab, and extend in United Provinces and into Central India.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Observations recorded at 8 hours, Wednesday, 26th June, 1929.

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	81	0.2	22.7
Calcutta	89	1.1	5.9
Patna	81	...	5.1
Allahabad	95	0.1	1.1
Cawnpore	92	...	5.4
Lucknow	91	...	6.7
Bareilly	97	...	4.0
Delhi	104	...	0.3
Peshawar	98	0.1	0.2
Hyderabad	101	...	0
Karachi	91	...	0
Jodhpur	82	...	0.7
Jaipur	107	...	2.5
Ajmer	101	...	1.4
Bhuj	99	...	0
Rajkot	101	...	3.9
Surat	92	...	10.6
Ahmedabad	102	...	3.5
Indore	92	...	3.7
Akola	96	0.1	7.0
Amraoti	97	...	3.0
Jubbulpore	96	1.1	3.2
Nagpur	95	...	6.5
Bombay	84	1.6	25.3
Ratnagiri	82	3.2	34.4
Malegaon	94	...	4.5
Ahmedabad	92	0.1	5.5
Poona	88	...	5.4
Sholapur	90	T.	4.9
Bijapur	87	0.1	3.3
Belgaum	78	0.1	7.1
Aurangabad	92	0.1	5.9
Raichur	87	0.3	6.4
Hyderabad	93	T.	0.7
Bangalore	85	T.	0.9
Madura	99	...	1.3
Madras	99	...	1.4
Shillong	75	T.	22.1
Cherrapunji	72	2.4	91.3
Simla	71	0.2	3.7
Mount Abu	84	...	3.6
Colombo	84	0.4	8.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

June 27

Rainfall at—	Colaba Point	Fort. J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·09"	0·30" 0·17"
Total Since 1st June	25·40	31·76 25·21
Total for the cor. period '28	23·47	26·25 21·49
Total for the cor. period '27	27·79	29·03 24·09

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, June 27

General remarks:—The monsoon has been strong in the Central Provinces and is normally active on the west coast. It has extended in the east United Provinces. Scattered duststorms have continued in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, lower Sind, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and Berar, and drier in Rajputana and Baluchistan. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105deg. at Jhansi, Hissar, Jacobabad and Kotah.

Forecast:—An increase in the northeast Punjab, and an extension in the United Provinces and into Central India.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Allahabad	0.18
Ambala	0.41
Akola	2.97
Amraoti	0.75
Khandwa	0.04
Hoshangabad	0.80
Jubbulpore	0.88
Nagpur	0.45
Raipur	2.53
Ratnagiri	0.64
Marmugao	2.55
Ahmednagar	0.10
Sholapur	0.03
Belgaum	0.95
Aurangabad	2.12
Hyderabad	0.31
Mangalore	1.75
Calicut	0.94
Cochin	1.09
Trivandrum	0.20
Colombo	0.32
Malegaon	0.49

BOMBAY.—

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory, past 24 hours 0.09 inches. Total from 1st June to date 25.40 inches (9.16 inches above normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 0.30 inches. Total from 1st June to date 31.76 inches.

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 0.17 inches. Total from 1st June to date 25.21 inches.

Maximum temperature 85deg. (1 deg. below normal)

Minimum temperature 77 deg (1 deg below normal)

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 27.

Depression in north Bengal at end of previous week crossed the coast near Gopalpur on the morning of the 20th and moved northwards to Central India and then curved north-eastwards to the United Provinces where it disappeared on the 24th. Rainfall was heavy in catchments of Gumti and Gogra rivers in the United Provinces. Under the influence of the depression the monsoon has extended in central parts of the country and north-west India during the first four days of the week. The Arabian sea current was vigorous in the Peninsula practically the whole week. The bay monsoon strengthened in Burma after the 22nd and extended in north-east India in the course of the next three days. Several heavy falls of rain were recorded during the week including: Vizagapatam seven inches on the 19th, Jagdalpur Ratnagiri and Mangalore four inches each on the 20th, Bahraich eleven inches, Jalpaiguri eight inches, Cawnpore and Mangalore five inches each and Mainpuri four inches on the 22nd, Bahraich nine inches, Cherrapunji seven inches Akyab five inches and Lucknow and Surat four inches each on the 23rd, Calicut five inches, Raipur, Karwar and Mangalore four inches each on the 24th and Cox's Bazar and Mangalore five inches each and Akyab four inches on the 25th.—I. P.

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CIGARETTES

MADE IN ENGLAND

S/62.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Following is the weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. dated Bombay 27th inst:—

The weather in America, especially during the early part of the week, has again been very favourable, but the last two days have brought some rather conflicting reports.

Two of our Liverpool friends cabled us yesterday as follows:—

1. "Undertone better after July liquidation New York. Rains favouring weevils".

2. "A better feeling is caused by rain favouring Boll weevil".

It is now generally recognised that the American Crop is entering the critical period as regards this pest, and there is no doubt that anticipation of eventual Boll weevil damage has been one of the chief factors in preventing a decline to lower levels.

If we review the last 10 American Cotton crops we find that certain years can be definitely described as "weevil" years, and we think we can already place the current year in this category, but to what degree we cannot tell. It is significant to note, however, that the yield per acre in the recognised weevil years averages less than 150 lbs. and if the yield this year approximates to this figure we shall only see a crop of 15 1/2 million bales, even if the acreage figure is as large as the highest estimate.

The chief feature of the local market has been the steadiness in the Broach contracts cause by Bazaar operators buying back against their option positions. At the end of the month, when the options have run out, we expect a weakening of old crop contracts, and we repeat our last week's advice of our constituents to miss no opportunity of selling off their ready holdings and to replace them if they so wish, with purchases of the new crop contracts.

YOUR LIFE READING

Please write the date of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-8. V.-P. Charges As. 4.

"SWADESA MITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 26.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 5 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 5 13/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 5.1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 6-1/4 per cent.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel doll. 1.13-1/4—3/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.18-1/4—1/4.

Dec. per bushel doll. 1.23-1/4—1/4.

CABLE ADVICES.

"Only light rain Canada, Australia wants rain, think purchase on decline."

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1868.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 28 1929

CORPORATION AND NATIONAL FLAG

City Fathers Turn Down the Proposal

REVOLVER RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

After a heated debate of two hours the Bombay Municipal Corporation threw off the resolution to hoist the Indian National Flag in the Municipal building. There were many passages-at-arms in the course of the discussion between the councillors of various shades of opinion and the President had to warn to the speakers occasionally not to indulge in personalities.

The proposition in regard to the issuing of licenses for possessing fire arms was referred to the Law and Procedure Committee by a large majority.

The Councillors had mustered strong to register their votes and party whips were seen persuading and preparing their followers to vote for and against the propositions.

REPEAL OF ARMS ACT.

At the meeting held on the 18th instant Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had moved: that this Corporation expreses its profound sympathies with the families of those who have been killed and with those who have been injured during the recent riots in Bombay and authorises the President to address Government with a view to secure the repeal of the Arms Act and in the meantime to suggest the Commissioner of Police, the desirability, in the interests of public security, of freely issuing licenses for revolvers, etc., to respectable citizens who produce certificates from—

(1) A Justice of the Peace, or
(2) Members of the Municipal Corporation, or
(3) Fellows of the University of Bombay, or
(4) Members of the Legislatures, Provincial as well as Central".

Against this proposition Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to retain the first part and delete the latter part concerning the issuing of licenes for fire arms.

The second amendment was of Mr. Gokuldas Morarji retaining the first part of the proposition and adding that the Law. Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider and report on the desirability of approaching Government measures as would secure for citizens greater facilities for self protection by giving them licenses for arms.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT!

Resuming the debate, Mr. P. J. Murzban said so far as the responsibility for the issuing of licences was concerned, it rested entirely with the Commissioner of Police. If a foreigner like the Frenchman, German or Russian wanted fire arms, he would get it immediately but not a respectable Indian. He suggested that there should be a standard laid down before the Commissioner of Police for his guidance to issue licences to Indians of certain status.

THE POOR MEN'S MAN.

Mr. Mohmed Ibrahim Sarang did not blame either Hindus or Mahomedans for the riot but he pointed out that the victims of the riot, both Hindus and Mahomedans, were of the poor class. Not a rich man nor a member of the Corporation was killed in the riot (laughter). The poor who were the victims of the riot did not want fire arms then he asked why should the councillors make so much ado for their protection? He pointed out representing the poor people that majority of the people did not know yet how to use revolvers and time was not ripe to grant them licenses to hold fire arms.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri supported the amendment.

THINKING WITH MENTAL RESERVATION.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit did not object to the first part of the resolution which was of a very innocent nature expressing sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the riot but he thought that if fire arms were given to the people more freely there would have been more bloodshed and the Corporation would have been called upon to give greater expression of sympathy. Sir Dinshaw opined that granting of licenses for fire arms would do more harm than good. He then gave a concrete case of Persia where the present Shah disarmed the people soon after coming to the throne with the result that roads and caravans were safer now than ever before. The object mentioned in the resolution was a camouflage as now-a-days it was the habit of some people to say and do things with mental reservations.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay said in Indian State fire arms licenses were issued freely and nothing untoward had occurred and she failed to see why similar policy should not be adopted in British India.

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla said Mr. Jamnadas represented Bombay Presidency in the Assembly and that was the right place for him to bring a resolution and not the Corporation which was a civic body.

A DEWAN BAHADUR'S LOGIC!

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai asked the House not to be led away by what the Indian States did. The British Government was a Constitutional Government. Indian States were autocratic. They would raise a man to the pedestal one day, and next day throw him out (laughter).

MR. JAMNADAS' REPLY.

After some more councillors addressed on the subject, Mr. Jamnadas replying to criticised said he intended to bring a Bill in the Assembly on the line suggested by him in the proposition and wanted the support of the Corporation. He was of opinion that if more arms were possessed by Indians there would be less trouble.

When the amendment was put to the vote, Mr. Jamnadas agreed to accept it and the Corporation agreed to send it to the Law and Procedure Committee by a large majority.

DEBATE ON NATIONAL FLAG.

The Corporation then resumed debate on the proposition of Mr. B. N. Mehisheri who had moved at the last meeting "that the Municipal Commisioner be requested to have the National Flag, recognised by the Indian National Congress, hoisted on the Municipal Corporation Building, on all occasions of meetings of the Corporation, and also on other public occasions."

MR. HIRJIBEHDIN'S EFFUSIONS!

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin set the ball rolling by opposing it. He said gruesome murders were committed in Bombay and Gandhiji could not do anything to stop the carnage. Now that Mahatma Gandhi was going to give India Swaraj after a few months on the 1st of January, it would be better to wait till then and then hoist the National Flag after they got Swaraj.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said the Congress wanted to create public opinion and it would not affect its prestige if the resolution was negatived.

MR. NARIMAN HITS BACK.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was sorry to see the exhibition of loyalty and super loyalty in the Corporation. He was sorry that Sir D. M. Petit who had worked for India's independence for over thirty years or as a matter of fact till that afternoon, was found opposing the national demands. He also regretted at the somersault taken by Mr. Hirjeebehdin who was all along a staunch supporter of the Nationalists. Is that because he was afraid of the Government for supporting a communist candidate to parliament, he asked.

The President asked Mr. Nariman to confine himself to only the relevant matter before him.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that it was more honourable to play to the tune of one's countrymen than to dance at the tune of a foreign Government. South Africa, Ireland and many other colonies had their own flags and there was nothing wrong if India had its own national flag. Even in Germany in the International Conferece of Women, the Indian National Flag played a very prominent part and he asked why the Councillors fought shy to have the Charka flag on their building. He was sorry at the exhibition made by Mr. Karanjawalla who before the election went from house to house begging the Hindu voters seeking their votes as an Indian patriot and nationalist (laughter).

The President asked Mr. Nariman not to indulge in personalities.

Mr. Nariman then concluding said many other Muncipalities had adopted a similar resolution and as a premier body they should adopt it.

MR. PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit further opposing the resolution said it was not the National Flag as it had not the approval of the majority of the Indian nation. Many Indians still believe that Charka, which was its symbol, was not going to win Swaraj for them. This was a purely political move to get the Corporation to accept the flag.

The proposition when put to the vote was negatived. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

THE WAR DEBTS

Revival of Topic

HOPE OF ISSUE NOT BECOMING ACUTE

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—The topic of war debts was revived in a statement by M. Poincare in a combinel Chamber of Committee of Foreign Affairs and Finance dealing with the recent letter from Britain wherein Mr. Churchill had intimated that if France paid to America 400 million dollars for the war stock, due on August 1st, a similar payment ought to be made to Britain under the Churchill-Caillaux Agreement. M. Poincare disagreed with it, and drew attention to the difference between the War stock debt which was commercial and the political debt. The development is interesting in view of Rt. Hon. Snowdens' criticism of the Anglo-French debt arrangements in the British House of Commons. But the opinion is expressed that the issue will not become acute as the debt agreement will doubtless be ratified before August 1st, and consequently, the war debt will be absorbed under the Mellon-Beronger Agreement and will not have to be paid separetely and immediately.—Reuter.

SPEAKER FITZROY

King Approves Election

RUGBY, June 27.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet this morning at which, it is understood, a wide range of subjects was discussed preparatory to completion of the King's Speech.

The picturesque ceremony of electing the new Speaker of the House of Commons was completed to-day. The King's approval to Captain Fitzroy's selection as Speaker was communicated to the Speaker-elect, and the members of the House of Commons who were summoned to the House of Lords for the purpose.

On returning the Speaker donned the official robes and made the usual declaration announcing he had in the name and on behalf of the House of Commons laid a claim to all their ancient undoubted rights and privileges, particularly freedom of speech, freedom of debate and freedom from arrest. Having returned thanks to the Commons for the honour conferred upon him he took the oath and signed the roll.

Members of Government led by the Prime Minister then filed past the Speaker and took the oath. The occupants of the front Opposition bench next proceeded to the table and over 250 private members then followed. The swearing-in of members will be completed to-morrow.—B.O.W.

LALA DUNI-CHAND

Disputes Magistrate's Jurisdiction

LAHORE, June 26

Explaining the reason why he advised Jatin Das not to make any statement to the Police as alleged in the police complaint, Lala Dunichand made a written statement before Sri Kishan, Special Magistrate, in the course of which he disputed the jurisdiction of the Court to ask for such an explanation. Further, he said the police had misunderstood him. "What happened was Das asked me what statement he was to make. I asked him not to make any statement till I interviewed him in the presence of the police but not in their hearing. As counsel I had this right."

Mr. Noad, on behalf of the prosecution accepted the statement, and did not wish to proceed further.

BAIL APPLICATION.

Two applications on behalf of Jatin Das for bail and better food were moved by Lala Duni Chand pressing that the accused be given treatment according to his status in society Das comes of a respectable family in Calcutta and is an educated young man. He further said that the object of the law is not to punish till the accused be found guilty.

The magistrate gave permission for the supply of books. As regards the supply of cot, better diet, and bail, the magistrate will pronounce orders to-morrow.—Free Press.

SAVING TEXTILE INDUSTRY FROM RUIN

Object of Millowners' Deputation to Viceroy

WILL PRESS FOR PROTECTIVE DUTY ON FOREIGN CLOTH

It is understood that Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, is to lead the deputation of the Association, which is to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, Ganeshkhind, and which will leave by the Poona Express. Other members of the deputaton are Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. Albert Raymond, Mr. J. G. Anderson, the Hon. Mr. Ratansey Morarji, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. T. Maloney (Secretary).

The deputation, it is understood, will discuss with the Viceroy the general position of the textile industry and urge the need for immediate further protection.

H. E. Viscount Goschen may be present at the Conference. No written representation is likely to be submitted before the Viceroy.

NEED OF PROTECTIVE DUTY

WILL SIR G. SCHUSTER ACT?

SIMLA, June 27

The situation in the textile industry, it is understood will receive the careful attention at the hands of the Viceroy and members of the Government of India during their brief sojourn in Bombay. The Deputation of the Millowners which the Viceroy has consented to receive will confine itself to the financial aspects of the textile situation which are primarily the concern of the Central Government of India during their brief so the strike situation firstly because maintenance of law and order and intervention in textile dispute are matters which are primarily the concern of the local Government. And secondly because no time has been lost by the Governor of Bombay in formulating a policy of local Government.

The demands of the Bombay Millowners are common knowledge. Ever since the recommendation of the Textile Tariff Board, the Millowners have demanded increased duty on cloth. Protection is part of Commerce Member's portfolio and Sir George Rainy has made no bones about telling the Bombay Millowners that they must not loow to Government for any help in the form of protection and that Millowners must set their house in order. Surprise is therefore felt that mill-owners should be so optimistic as to hope that they could bring about a new orientation in the policy of the Government of India towards textile industry.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Inquiries elicit that though the Commerce Department has shut its door against any protection to the Textile industry by increased duty on imported cloth, the Finance Department which is confronted with serious deficits is beginning to look to the textile industry with hopes of finding fresh sources of revenue.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

If the Bombay Millowners can convince the Finance Member that there is room for additional revenue to Government by increased duty on imported cloth and that it would be only legitimate to exploit that revenue in the interests of the taxpayer, then the Government of India will have to consider, on the recommendation of the Finance Member as to whether an increased revenue duty on cloth would be advisable. The Commerce Department might oppose this imposition of additional duty on cloth even for revenue purposes on the ground that it would amount to protection and tax on the consumer.

WILL SIR G. SCHUSTER ACT?

Sir George Schuster has a reputation for firmness of mind and in informed circles opinion is that if Sir George is convinced of the wisdom of the additional duty on imported cloth, it would be difficult for a Government department to put obstacles in the way. In this connection considerable importance attaches to the following significant declaration which the Hon'ble the Finance Member made in the course of his budget speech. "That time has now come to decide whether it will be necessary to find new source of revenue. Will it be necessary to impose new taxation now? We can make both ends meet in 1929/30 without recourse to increased taxation now and without denying any money to any urgent beneficial expenditure provided that we use the revenue reserve fund. Before imposing a new taxation, if that should prove necessary, I want to have ample opporunity of studying the conditions throughout the country, so that I may be able to formulate proposals in the light of full knowledge of facts and opinions in such a way as to ensure that whatever is done, is done in the way most beneficial to the country's interests. If additional taxation proves to be necessary in the following year, "the need will have to be boldly faced."

It is in th elight of this statement that the question of increased duty on imported cloth will be examined during the temporary sojourn of the head of the Government of India as well as his principal colleagues in the Cabinet directly interested in the question.—Free Press.

MR. KABALI REACHES SICILY

Departure for Tunis

LONDON, June 26.

Catania (Sicily) Mr. P. M. Kabalibas arrived here. He is leaving for Tunis, to-morrow.—Reuter.

THE KELLOGG PACT

Approved of by Japanese Privy Council

LONDON, June 27.

Tokio.—A tense meeting of the Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, decided to approve of the Kellogg Pact with an interpretative declaration regarding the hotly contested phrase "in the names of respective peoples" which, it was generally held, violated the Emperor's constitutional prerogatives and at one time threatened to prevent Japan's adherence.

U. S. GOVT. CIRCLES' REJOICINGS.

Washington.—Government circles are rejoicing at the news that the Japanese Privy Council has approved of the Kellogg Pact. All fifteen original signatories have now endorsed the Pact which will come into force when the Japanese ratification is deposited.—Reuter.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

U. T. C. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Governor-in-Council has appointed the following gentlemen to form the Unit Advisory Committee for the 1st Bombay Battalion, University Training Corps, Indian Territorial Force:—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay (ex-officio), Mr. A. C. Farran, I.E.S. officiating Principal Elphinstone College, Bombay, Mr. K. B. Marzban, Principal Bharada New High School, Bombay, Capatain G. S. E. McGuinnes-Smith, and Second-Lieutenant K. R. Kanitkar.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay is to be the President and Mr. Farran the Secretary of the Committee.

BOMBAY BENGALEES COLLECT OVER RS. 1000

RELIEF TO THE FLOOD-STRICKEN IN ASSAM

The procession of Bombay Bengalee Jewellers again went out from the residence of Babu Biswanath Dey, Tyeb Manzil, Musjit Bunder Road through the Kika Street, Girgaon main and Back Roads, Sandhurst Street, Opera House, parts of Gawdevi and Gowalia Tank on Tuesday and Wednesday and collected Rs. 294/2/9 and 276/3/6 respectively. The total collection now amounts to 1060/12/3 and about 3 cart-loads of clothes. The whole sum is at present kept with Babu Nabakumar Dutta, Treasurer Communications have been opened with the authorities of the Central Flood Relief Committee of Calcutta with which leaders like Sir P. C. Roy and Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose are connected.

The members of the procession did not go out yesterday as many of them are suffering from cold and cough. Babus Santosh Kumar Das and Jatindra Nath Das who played very prominent parts in the Singing Party of the processions are suffering from fever owing to the hardwork in the rain for the last 4 days consecutively. The processionists will start again to-day if the organisers can arrang with some fresh recruits.

BORIVLI TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been constituted of the following persons for the Borivli Town Planning Scheme No. II:—

(1) Mr. Beram N. Sanjana, District Judge, Thana President (2) Mr. Kaikhushru Rustim Doctor, Personal Assistant to the Land Manager, Development Department Arbitrator and Assessor. (3) Mr. Jijibhai D. Khambata, Solicitor, Bombay Assessor.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTIONS

A vacancy having occiurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay calls upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 17th day of July 1929, for which the following dates are fixed.

Monday, (8th July) for Nomination of candidates.

Tuesday, (9th July) for Scrutiny of Nomination papers.

Monday (15th July) 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. for voting.

Tuesday, (16th July) at 12 noon at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer for counting of votes.

By Government Notfication in the Legal Department the Bombay Trades Association Constituency was called upon to elect before the 20th day of June 1929 a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. W. Petch, a member elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the said constituency. The said constituency has failed to elect before the aforesaid date a person to fill the said vacancy. Therefore, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was called again upon the said constituency to elect, in accordance with the said rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 4th day of July 1929, for which the dates are fixed as under:

Saturday, (29th June) for nomination of candidates.

Monday, (1st July) for Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Tuesday, (2nd July) 11-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. for voting.

Wednesday, (3rd July) 12 noon at the headquarters office of the Returning officer for counting of votes.

STRIKE SITUATION

UNION EXHORTS MEN NOT TO RETURN TO BOMBAY

There was a further improvement in the attendance of the mill workers on Thursday as some men have come back from Ratnagiri, Malvan and other places who are gradually going to their work. The Girni Kamgar Union have arranged to send 25 men to different villages to exhort men not to come to Bombay as the strike is not ended yet, and that they should not come to Bombay till they are informed through handbills or notice in "Kranti". The Girni Kamgar Union have started a branch at Ghatkopar and intend opening one at Mahim shortly.

86,800 WORKERS IN BOMBAY MILLS

BOMBAY, June 27.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association, write:—

"There are 2,100 more men in to-day, and the total is 86,800."

CURFEW ORDER

TO BE IN FORCE INDEFINITELY TILL REVOKED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a notification dated 15th instant, had extended the Curfew Order for 14 days.

The Governor of Bombay, has issued an order, dated 24th instant, directing that the "said order shall continue in force for such period as may be deemed necessary by him from the date on which it was passed."

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales, General Dawes and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe were among those who spoke at the British Empire Service League Dinner on Tuesday night, at which references were made to naval reductions.—B.O.W.

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